

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION  
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. II.

(Continued from our last.)

AS the tide was not high enough to carry the Brighton packet into the inner harbour of Dieppe, and as the master asserted, that he could fulfil his contract of carrying us to Dieppe only by our waiting on board till high-water, we availed ourselves of the pilot-boat, at 3s. per head, to convey us on shore. I now saw more of the clumsy construction of the boat, and of the uncouth characters of her crew. The one had been fabricated by such artisans as in England we employ in the country to make clumsy gates and fences; and the latter were as coarse in their dress, as awkward in their actions, and simple in character.

The approach to the pier, and the entrance of the harbour, between walls of massive stone, forty feet high, satisfied me, that the rude construction of the boat did not arise from the imperfect state of the useful arts in France. The admired pier at Ramsgate, and the architecture of the London and Liverpool Docks, do not present an appearance more striking than the public works in this small sea-port. It was evident, that, if the government of France displays a persevering ambition abroad, it nevertheless regards with solicitude the improvement of the country, and its accommodation to the wants of the people. Part of these works had been raised, I learnt, by Louis XV.; but their completion and perfection were effected in the late reign of Napoleon.

We were sunk on the surface of the water, between the wall on the left and a high beach on our right, but were made sensible of our near approach to

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Dieppe by a crowd of such men as subsist on the beach of every port, and who tendered us various facilities at landing. We waited a few minutes for the *gendarme*, whose duty it was to examine our passports; and for the officer of the customs, who came to take our persons and luggage into custody, when we gladly leaped on the shores of that famous country, which fills the world with its renown, and whose people play so considerable a part among the human race.

I confess my heart leaped with my feet, and I was filled with expectation.

I was, however, not suffered to pause and examine my thoughts, for I was instantly assailed by a score of voices in French and English, each extolling the superiority of the accommodations afforded at his hotel. We had been recommended at Brighton to the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, and the affections we had left behind us led us to prefer a house which flattered our predilections by its name. The landlord, an urbane man of the name of Taylor, made himself welcome by his unadulterated English, and conducted me and my family through the crowd of officious porters, who undertook to carry our luggage to the custom-house. Two or three men might have conveyed the whole of what my family, and that of my fellow-voyager, had brought with us, but we proceeded with a train of at least thirty assistants.

At the custom-house they were exact, but courteous. The ladies were examined by a female, and the gentlemen by a *gendarme*. Our trunks and packages were opened, and loosely looked through; but nothing was said or done which was calculated to give us offence. In twenty minutes from our landing, we were seated comfortably at the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*.

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In the mean time, every thing which I had seen had filled me with astonishment from its difference, and with delight from its novelty. I had been in most parts of the United Kingdom, yet I had seen nothing which, in its *tout-ensemble*, was like Dieppe and its inhabitants.

My constant exclamations were, "all this change and yet so short a distance!" "Every thing so different, yet but a few hours' voyage!" — The change seemed, indeed, the work of magic: it was like the transformation of a pantomime, or I might have fancied myself in a dream. The structure of the houses, all of stone, and so lofty, and so massive; the enormous tile roofs, many with two or three tiers of windows in them; the ornamented style of the architecture; the clumsy carpentry and smithery; the change of language, and tones of exclamation; the singular and grotesque dresses of the people, particularly of the women; the shops for the most part without windows; the peculiarities of the names and occupations of their owners; the difference in their mode of exhibiting their wares, and of doing business, altogether produced an effect on my mind which I cannot describe without an appearance of affectation, and which, to be accurately conceived, must be felt on the spot.

It should, however, be observed, that Dieppe is a peculiar place. It was burnt by the English during the foolish and wicked wars between William the Third and Louis the Fourteenth. Some English captain, blasphemously imagining that THE ETERNAL takes part in the ephemeral contests of weak princes, piratically burnt Dieppe, as a supposed service to God; and Louis, to make the people amends, as a more worthy service, rebuilt the town in its present uniform and superb style. To conceive of it, we must imagine streets of stone-houses, in form like Warburton's Madhouse at Hoxton, or like the garden-front of Hampton-Court Palace, with pointed roofs, instead of flat leads.

If Louis, however, built the shells of the houses in a good style, it is clear he did not finish them, for nothing can be more discordant than their original architecture and their finishing. Many windows, to this day, have never been glazed, and the completing and finishing of all of them would disgrace the meanest village in England. From there being no small houses, those who are not rich occupy the several floors of large ones: and hence, there is a mixture of splendour with poverty, that is

more offensive to the eye than any totality of wretchedness. Thus, these large houses are often disfigured by broken windows, by windows mended with paper or wood, or stopt with rags; and they often exhibit linen hanging out to dry. There is also in all the houses a deficiency of paint, and that used is generally of a dull grey or lead colour. Nevertheless, the streets of Dieppe have a general air of magnificence, and are more picturesque than most towns of the same size in England.

We landed in the afternoon and ordered a dinner in the French style, with an assortment of wines, to which an English palate is not accustomed. I never witnessed greater variety, greater profusion, and greater comfort, in a repast, suddenly prepared at an inn, at a total charge of only six shillings per head. My curiosity stimulated me, without loss of time, to sally forth alone through the town. Report in England had led me to suppose that there was hazard in this adventure; but I experienced neither rudeness nor incivility. I was in every sense a true *John Bull*; and the attention which every object drew from me, proved that I was among the last importations. Yet, except the words *un Anglais*, repeated five or six times by one to another, no notice was taken of me; and, to some questions in *eloquent* bad French, I received from various persons very courteous answers.

The streets are not free from noisome smells; many of the people are dirty and ragged, yet their manners delighted me: they resembled one happy family. I saw in Dieppe scenes for the golden age, worthy of the pencil of a painter and the sympathy of a poet. The evening was fine, and around every door and every shop the families were seated in sociable groupes. Some were talking, others reading; many women were at work with their needles, while a few had their suppers set out, consisting chiefly of fruits, bread, and wine. Comfort and tranquillity seemed to exist in every groupe, while every thing was orderly and interesting. Thus to pass their evenings seemed to be the custom of the place, for I saw several hundred such parties scattered through the town, and frequently ten or twelve in a circle, consisting of husband, wife, children, and neighbour-visitors. Are these, said I, our Gallic enemies, whom our priests in England describe as atheists, and our politicians as disturbers of the world? Are these the people whom certain English moralists consider as unworthy



to live, as incapable of enjoying civil liberty, as a race mixing the qualities of the tiger and the monkey?—Knaves! designing knaves, I exclaimed, are the propagators of such falsehoods;—and fools, knave-encouraging fools, are those who give them attention and credence! These people, said I, are not English, but they are not less estimable for being French,—they live differently from us, but not worse: they have not our habits, which, as such, we love; but they have their own, which, as such, equally merit their esteem. To live, to be comfortable, to be happy, is the object of human instinct in all countries, and the ends are attained by different means, according to climate and other local circumstances. The difference in the means constitutes no ground of superiority; and we are all of us so much the creatures of our native habits, that few men are qualified to decide truly on the instances in which *differences* in the habits of nations are improvements or deteriorations.

I returned to my inn; and, as early going to bed and early rising are among the habits of the French, which unquestionably merit commendation, we soon retired to bed. The fashion of a French house is very striking to an Englishman: lofty and superbly papered rooms, without carpets, and paved with red polished tiles of a square or octagonal shape—beds placed against the wall, with suspended canopies, and no counterpanes—stone stair-cases, clumsily constructed, like those of an English church—a profusion of large looking-glasses—elegant cabinets and clocks—awkward chairs and tables—French windows, with heavy carpentry—clumsy fastenings to the doors—bad locks—wretched knives and forks—and fire-places adapted to burn wood,—constitute some of the chief differences which, for a few days, strike the eye of an Englishman.

In the morning I repeated my walk through the town, with the same impressions of satisfaction, and visited the Boulevards, or public walk, which is wisely attached to every French town, serving the purposes of recreation and healthful exercise.

Seeing a church-door open, I entered with eager curiosity. It was devoted to the Catholic religion, as established by law. Here the unseen or untraced powers and progress of Nature are worshipped under various names; and I found in this popish mythology as

many gods as human passions, fancies, and misfortunes. We all agree in ridiculing the ancient mythology, yet wherein lies the difference between its vagaries and the follies of this religion? I saw within the exterior walls (in which the Divinity is said to be located,) chapels or small temples, devoted to major and minor gods and goddesses, with whose unpoetical and vulgar names I should have been ashamed to encumber my memory. There was an altar to their Sea-God, called, if I forget not, Nicholas—another to their Virgin-Goddess—another to their Father-God—another to the God of the Blind—another to their Spirit-God—another to the Magdalen-Goddess—another to the God of the Lamè—another to their Son-God—another to the God or Goddess of Married Women—and so on, to the number of twenty or thirty. In one chapel I saw a pitiable devotee, invoking the God of Married Women, corresponding, I presume, in this modern mythology, with the Priapus of the ancients; while, at the same time, an interesting girl at the other end, who had been taught that her prayers might alter the necessary course of the sublime laws that govern universal nature, was invoking the Sea-God, corresponding, I conclude, with the Neptune of the ancients, for the safety of her father, then on a voyage. This last scene was at least amiable; and hence the system becomes plausible, and is often defended on the ground that it leads to, and fosters virtuous feelings. But are there no better, and less suspicious, means of exciting such feelings? Can any alledged benefit justify such complicated blasphemies of the eternal God of the infinite universe? Is it not as probable that such frauds are practised on the unsuspecting, for the purpose of supporting what, at least in France and popish countries, is a profession of imposture? No religion ever taught vice; and every description of priest, of every variety of religion, addresses himself to the virtuous emotions,—thereby rendering his craft plausible; and he also endeavours to identify his practices with the most interesting relations of life, to give importance to his vocation and add to his fees. I felt, as I walked along these aisles, that, as the first Popes converted the mythological temples of the ancients into temples for the newly-adopted religion, so, as those temples had separate chapels for the Gods of Egypt and Ethiopia, the public predi-



lections and the wants of devotees were consulted in furnishing them with a race of divinities, under new names. They adopted the buildings and their purposes, as well as the costume and ceremonies of their predecessors, "doing at Rome as they did at Rome," and thus reconciling the change to the superstitious feelings of the vulgar.\*

It was market-day, and the extensive market-place afforded me matter for prolonged observation. It was thronged with buyers and sellers: the latter afforded specimens of the people of the country, within eight or ten miles. In costume, nothing could be more grotesque to an Englishman, it being so different from that of his own country. Perhaps, however, these are quite as good, and certainly are no subject for ridicule; but they are simply different from one another, because, when the Normans and English were separated four hundred years ago, the taste of one people led their fashions one way, and that of the other another way. Either may now laugh at the other,—a wise man from the surprise occasioned by the differences, and an unthinking person from making the customs of his own country the standard of perfection. I saw plenty of wooden shoes; they are in fashion among the country people, and are, I am told, very warm and dry. There were a majority of leather ones, but I question whether those accustomed to wooden shoes would exchange one for the other, particularly in the winter season. On the whole, the market-people were substantially as well dressed as the same description of the population of England, and every face wore an air of cheerfulness and content.

I busied myself a long time among them. I walked from groupe to groupe, and from stall to stall, to collect traits of character. Every thing was decent and orderly: there were no disputes, no undue noises, no scolding matches, no brawls, no women with arms a-kimbo, and no clenched fists among the men. The market could not have been more abundant in the Jews' land of Canaan. There seemed to be a profusion of every

\* In these strictures on the abuses of philosophical truth, not the remotest allusion is intended to be made to the reformed faith established by law in England. "The present company," or the religion of the author's own nation, are of course understood to be excluded in any general considerations of a subject, or all discussion must be at an end.

necessary and luxury; and, with reference to English prices, every thing was very cheap. Peaches, figs, and all the delicate fruits of the season, were at a-third of the English prices, which was highly gratifying to one who desires to live, as far as possible, without destroying conscious existence, and violating the individual love of life.

Neither the girls of the country here assembled, nor the women of Dieppe, were in any degree so handsome as the generality of females in England. I should fear that even this opinion might be a national error; but I believe it is also an admission of the French of both sexes, in regard to their country-women generally. Nor is the notion just that French women have more vivacity than English women. I saw no instances of the kind in the unsophisticated crowds in this market, nor in any of the assemblies, public or private, in which I subsequently mixed in France. The women of England are not less remarkable, when abroad, for their general beauty, than for their spirit and vivacity; and, in the public walks of Paris, a female is recognised as English by her fine complexion, her symmetry of features and form, and the vivacity of her air, without being obliged to speak aloud in her native language.

It merits notice, that the women of Normandy and Picardy have, in some degree, a fixed costume; the most striking feature of which is their head-dress. Nine out of ten of the women



of Dieppe wear a cap with long flying lappets, and generally with a wire crown.



crown. A few decorate these caps with lace, or with gold and silver trimmings; but the majority wear them plain, with no other covering to the head, in the manner of the preceding cut.

The streets of a town, and a marketplace, filled with women in such singular caps, give of itself a feature of novelty to the scene. But there are other peculiarities in regard to the female sex in France, which, as they first struck me at Dieppe, I will mention in this place. The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs; but they mix themselves with all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it be. Thus they are continually found in the counting-houses and shops; and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, like the above, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me than join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked, that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey-moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure—their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours—and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also." This was the exact sentiment; I heard the same from others, and I can affirm that, although there are not so many handsome French women as English, no

women in the world are more generally interesting—are so industrious and thrifty—or more attached wives or affectionate mothers.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM happy that you inserted in your last Number the letter of Mr. G. Cumberland,\* on the poverty and neglect Joseph Lancaster has endured; not only because it gives me an opportunity of informing that gentleman and the public of an event which has not been communicated to the country, but also as it may elicit public opinion respecting the conduct of those who have persevered in the ungenerous but important attempt to erase the name of that philanthropist from the fair monument his own industry reared, which cotemporaries admire, and posterity will venerate.

It is an excellent rule of Dr. Johnson to estimate men by the mass of character; and, if Joseph Lancaster were tried by that standard, it would be found, that, although his foibles and his faults are like so much alloy, yet the mass is gold, and sterling gold too.

Surely, then, in times like these, when the alarming increase of crimes calls for the best and united efforts of benevolent minds to counteract the moral plague that desolates the lower classes of society,—in such times, it must be a matter of poignant regret, that, after a benefactor of his country had for months struggled with poverty and want itself, he was compelled, with the assistance of a few private friends, to leave his native country, and seek support for his family, and a sphere for his usefulness, in another quarter of the globe. And this is the case of Joseph Lancaster: on the 25th of last June I parted with him at Gravesend, on-board the President American ship, for New York.

It may not be improper to inform you of a few circumstances connected with his departure, and I trust I shall not be accused of egotism, though I may frequently speak of myself. On the above day I was at Gravesend on my own business, and most accidentally heard that Lancaster was then in the town. Although I had not seen him for a considerable time, yet, knowing that his delicacy was the cause of his absence

\* By an error in the *Contents*, our old and revered correspondent had the professional word *Reverend* annexed to his name.

from my house, I resolved, if possible, to find him. Making further inquiries, I was directed to a small inn where I was informed he lodged: when I asked for him, a respectable young man told me, with evident confusion, "he thought Mr. Lancaster was gone out;" but, seeing his *broad hat* on the chair, I told the youth he might confide in me, and, if he would take my name to his master, I was sure he would immediately see me. The poor fugitive soon made his appearance, and, as he advanced towards me, I was struck with his dejected and neglected and altered mien. He took me by the hand, and with great surprise and joy inquired how I had found him out? And, when I related how very unexpectedly it occurred, he said, and tears glistened in his eyes, "Well, this cheers me, a merciful Providence has not forsaken me, and has sent thee to sweeten my parting from my dear old father and my native shore."

He then told me his place of destination; that the youth I had seen, together with his wife and daughter, were to accompany him; and that his distress was aggravated by the unhappy state of Mrs. Lancaster's intellect, for, though she had but recently returned from a celebrated asylum as much improved, yet she was, indeed, as disordered as ever, and rather worse; and, when we met at the dinner-table, her incoherence and great loquacity soon convinced me of the melancholy fact. After we had taken wine, which *his* finances could not procure, I accompanied his lovely little girl to purchase a few articles, of which she was destitute; and I cannot but regret that the liberal intentions of those friends who had kindly provided his outfit were not better executed by the gentleman who acted as their agent on that occasion. For, indeed, so scanty were his supplies, and so uncomfortable the birth which had been engaged for him on-board, that this noble-spirited man was compelled to expostulate with tears,—saying, "he was ready to bear any hardship himself, but could not think of having his wife and delicate child deprived of those comforts which were essential to their health, and perhaps their existence."

This, I am happy to say, produced a change in the previous arrangement for this amiable family; who were to have gone in the steerage with the lowest company, and destitute of the smallest comforts; but were now advanced to the rank of cabin-passengers.

The time having arrived for their departure, I accompanied my friend with his family on-board, and continued with him until the vessel was under weigh; and we were compelled to part, I presume, for ever. He took leave of me with more than his usual affection of manner; and, after mutual expressions of regard, he said, (and his feelings almost choked his utterance,)—"I am conscious of errors; but, after all that has been said against me, the public are my debtors, and I am now leaving the shores of an ungrateful country, and for ever."

Thus, Sir, the man who stood forth the solitary champion of universal education, and maintained the ground he took, though denounced from the pulpit and assailed from the press, has been compelled, after a splendid career of usefulness, to forsake his native country, and seek an asylum in a rival state. Though this may prove agreeable to the few who have made his friendship the "stepping-stone" to public favour, and then abandoned him in the hour of adversity, yet every generous Englishman will lament it as another stain to our national character.

But, dishonourable as it is to us, it will extend his usefulness and increase his fame, and the children of America will now learn to associate his name with those of Washington and Franklin, whilst we teach ours to class him with Howard and Bennett, the ornaments of their country and the benefactors of mankind.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

*Minorities*; Sept. 17, 1818.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A** LATE Number contains some observations on the justly celebrated Essay of Mr. Malthus, by your valuable correspondent Mr. Luckcock. He sets out with bestowing a very liberal tribute of praise on the author's "patient and laborious enquiry, and his acute inference and *weight of demonstration*," which, he is of opinion, "will hand his name and his efforts down to the *admiration of posterity*," immediately after which, in order, as he tells us, "to put society upon its guard against an *erroneous* application of a subject involving its dearest interests," he proceeds to attempt the overthrow of Mr. Malthus's system, and to shew that, unless we obey what he conceives to be a *divine command*—"increase and multiply,"



tiply;" that is, if I understand him rightly, unless we think it our duty to produce as many children as possible, without presuming to consider whether we are likely to be able to give them any thing to eat, "we are driven to the impious alternative of questioning his wisdom or his benevolence."

The necessity which the opponents of Mr. Malthus in general feel of *misstating* his theory and misrepresenting its moral tendency, before they can venture to pronounce it erroneous and absurd, appears to me to afford a very strong presumption in its favour; and, though your ingenious correspondent Mr. L., who certainly deserves the general character of a candid and intelligent writer, could never intend to pursue this course, yet I am sorry to say, that he seems not to have taken sufficient care entirely to avoid it. He speaks of the *baneful tendency* of such *anti-social opinions*, and the wretched climax in which they must terminate, viz. that it is the duty of every subsisting generation to *distrust the care of Providence*, and to deny themselves those gratifications which nature dictates and which *reason approves*. He describes the system "as undermining the refinements of civilized life, the experience of history, the precepts of humanity, the sweet influences of religion, and as violating the best feelings of the human heart;" and he insinuates, that it is to be classed amongst those "*crude theories* that ignorance or selfishness attempt to palm upon the world;" and, in language rather too lofty and rhetorical for the subject, he exclaims, "on the corner-stone of his proud edifice is engraved this indelible inscription—*Certain misery must ever follow even the authorized indulgence of the sexual passion.*"

Now, sir, after having read the admirable Essay of Mr. Malthus with attention more than once, I hesitate not to say, confidently, not merely that there is no such *inscription*, as it is called, or any thing in the least resembling it, to be found in that work, but, farther, that it contains no *opinion* that deserves the name of "*anti-social*," or that has any "*baneful tendency*," or that leads to "*distrust of the care of Providence*," or that interferes, in the slightest degree, with any "*gratification or indulgence that reason approves.*" And, though I entirely agree with your correspondent that Mr. Malthus has "no claim to infallibility,"—a claim, the denial of which

is rather premature, as I believe it has not yet been advanced,—yet I will venture to say, that his work is so important in its nature, so correct in its facts, so lucid in its arrangement, so conclusive and unanswerable in its reasonings, and, above all, so benevolent in its object, as to entitle its excellent author to high praise, as one of the great benefactors of mankind, and to take his station in the first class of philosophers of the age in which we live.

If, indeed, a cool and dispassionate enquirer were to form his judgment of the philosophy of Mr. Malthus, merely from the loud clamour that has been raised, and the violent philippics which have been uttered, against the Essay, he would of course suppose, that the author was a determined enemy of the human race, that he had declared absolutely against any farther increase of mankind; and that, in the language of the half-insane Hamlet, he had exclaimed, "we will have no more marriages!" How astonished then would he be, if he should be led by curiosity to look into the work, to find the author speaking of "the passion between the sexes taken in an enlarged sense," in such language as the following:—"Of the happiness spread over human life by this passion, very few are unconscious. Virtuous love, exalted by friendship, seems to be that sort of mixture of sensual and intellectual enjoyment, particularly suited to the nature of man, and most powerfully calculated to awaken the sympathies of the soul, and produce the most exquisite gratifications. Perhaps there is scarcely a man who has once experienced the genuine delight of virtuous love, however great his intellectual pleasures may have been, that does not look back to the period as the sunny spot in his whole life, where his imagination loves most to bask, which he recollects and contemplates with the fondest regret, and which he would most wish to live over again."\* How astonished would he be to perceive, that the whole design and object of the Essay is to *diminish the mass of human misery, and to increase the quantum of virtuous enjoyment*; and that "the very head and front of his offending," that for which he has been held up to the execration and abhorrence of the world, is only this, that, in the true spirit of benevolence, he has ventured to suggest to the giddy and unthinking multitude this

\* Vol. 2. p. 309, third edit.



kind advice: *pause a little, I beseech you, and consider, before you take a step which it will be impossible to retrace.*

The leading doctrines of this truly valuable work, against which so ferocious an outcry has been excited by some who I believe are little acquainted with its contents, appear to me to be the following:—

That the principle of population, if unrestrained by considerations of prudence, tends constantly to an increase of numbers beyond the means of subsistence.

That any such effect is necessarily productive of misery; which again, by its re-action, tends to reduce the numbers to a level with the means of subsistence.

That, therefore, all positive excitements and encouragements to marriage are, not merely unnecessary, but unwise, impolitic, and pernicious.

That the increase of mankind cannot be permanent, and therefore the earth can never be fully peopled, except in consequence of the increase of the means of subsistence.

And, that, in order to prevent the misery which would necessarily follow the increase of population beyond the means of subsistence, and to preserve that freedom from excessive anxiety, and that reasonable command of the necessaries and comforts of life which are essential to enjoyment, it is at all times the interest and the duty of individuals to practise moral restraint, by resolving not to be the means of adding to the number of mankind, and, consequently, not to contract matrimony, unless there be a reasonable prospect of providing a maintenance for the probable offspring.

To my understanding, nothing can appear more rational than these propositions: they seem scarcely to require any laboured argument to support them. As soon as they are fairly stated, they appear, not merely to be just and true, but so perfectly simple, natural, and obvious, that, instead of feeling surprise and displeasure at their being now brought forward, and so clearly stated and explained by Mr. Malthus, the wonder is, that they have not been noticed and insisted upon by every preceding writer on political economy. Now, if this be the case, all the observations and calculations made by Mr. L. and others, about the great portion of the earth still remaining uncultivated, the possibility of producing a vast addition of food, &c. &c. are perfectly nu-

gatory. Mr. Malthus has never denied the possibility of this cultivation of the earth, or of the consequent increase of mankind, or represented either as an evil. But it is not yet *done*. Let this addition of food be *made*, or at least let something be done towards effecting it, and I will venture to say, neither Mr. M., nor any sensible and well-informed man, will object to a proportionable increase of the human race; because this would be to object to what he well knows, and has himself clearly shown, must necessarily take place. He deprecates, as rash and mischievous, any attempt to *encourage* the increase of the number of mankind, without considering how the additional mouths are to be fed; but, if the whole earth were completely cultivated, and filled with inhabitants, amply supplied with the comforts of life, and leading rational and virtuous lives, I am persuaded no man would have more satisfaction in so happy a state of things than the author of the Essay.

Your worthy correspondent does not deal wholly in declamation, he attempts argument; and I must not omit mentioning one instance of it, which appears to me not a little curious. "The world," he says, "has existed about 6000 years; if then, no more progress has been made in the universal population during such an immense period, it is a fair presumption, that the ratio of increase *cannot*, or *does not*, proceed in the same geometrical proportion as represented by him." It is really quite wonderful, sir, that a man of such good sense as Mr. L. should entirely overlook the reasons assigned, and so largely explained by Mr. Malthus, why the actual increase of mankind *cannot*, and *does not*, correspond with its natural tendency; namely, the preventive and positive impediments arising from moral restraint,—vice and misery. How is it possible that such a man as Mr. L. should not see that this very fact affords demonstrative proof of the truth of Mr. Malthus's position, that the numerical increase of human beings can only take place in proportion to the provision made for their support.

Upon the whole, I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, that the present partial opposition to the principles of the Essay will soon die away; and that the importance of the work, and the ability of the author, will be universally held in that high estimation which they so justly merit.

W. STURCH.

Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL now proceed to give as correct a statement of the national debt, and of its increase and decrease, as the papers laid before the public will permit; and must premise, that, however complex the annual accounts may appear, they may and must be reduced to two items—the funded debt and unfunded debt; and the aggregate amount of these two debts, at given times, shews the increase or decrease of the national debt.

From the breaking-out of the war with France, in the year 1793, to its conclusion in 1814, there was annually a large addition made to the national funded debt, which, at the former period was only 238,231,298*l.* but had, on the 5th of January, 1815, arisen to the enormous sum of . 727,767,421

To which must be added the unfunded debt, consisting of exchequer bills, navy debt, &c. &c. . . . 68,580,526

Together . . . 796,347,947

The return of Bonaparte from Elba caused a short renewal of the war; but, as appears by the following statement, a very expensive one: at the same time, the ministers were proceeding to wind up the expenses of the war. In this year, therefore, we must look for a vast increase of the funded debt; and, as nearly 20,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills were funded this year, a consequent reduction of the unfunded debt. On the 5th of January, 1816, the two debts stood as under:—

Funded ..... £792,033,426  
Unfunded ..... 48,725,359  
840,758,785

Deduct the aggregate amount of the two debts, Jan. 5, 1815..... 796,347,943  
Shews the increase in that year to have been ..... 44,410,842

The year 1816 presents a more agreeable state of the finances, and a very considerable diminution in the national debt; this being the only year since the declaration of war that the sinking fund has had any real effects. Accordingly, we find that, on the 5th of January, 1817,

The funded debt was ..... £772,764,937  
The unfunded ..... 50,047,088

Together ..... 822,812,025

Diminution in the aggregate debts of G. Britain this year 17,946,760

840,758,785

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In the ensuing year, ending the 5th of January, 1818, we might have hoped for another diminution; but the clause in the Act of Union with Ireland compelled a very important operation of finance,—the consolidation of the finances of Great Britain and Ireland, which have brought the real state of the joint debts to the following:—

Capitals of the funded debt of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, including the sums purchased, and in the hands of the commissioners for reduction of the national debt .....	£ 831,299,227
Total debt payable in Ireland .....	25,854,229
Loans due on account of the Emperor of Germany ....	7,502,633
Loans due on account of the Regent of Portugal .....	895,522
	<hr/> 865,551,612

In the name of the commissioners of the national debt, being the sum bought by them .....	84,485,824
	<hr/> 781,065,788

Purchased by individuals, and transferred to life annuities .....	4,323,385
	<hr/>

Funded debt unredeemed, January 5, 1818 .....	776,742,403
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To which must be added the unfunded debt of the United Kingdom, and which stands as under:—

Exchequer bills issued 1817..	£56,729,400
Due by the treasury of Great Britain, and an issue of Irish treasury bills, for the service of the year, 5,666,930 <i>l.</i> ..	7,326,321
Due to the army .....	839,590
— navy .....	1,614,105
— ordnance .....	169,893
— barracks .....	2,314
	<hr/> 66,681,620

Add the funded debt .....	776,742,403
	<hr/>

Total .....	843,424,029
The sum due, Jan. 5, 1817..	840,758,785
	<hr/>

Real increase .....	2,765,244
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As the sum transferred from the Irish debt, by the above account, appears to be 25,854,229*l.* it may appear unaccountable that the whole increase of the united debt of the two kingdoms should be only about two millions and a half. This must be explained by observing, that the Irish had likewise a sinking fund, and a quantity of cancelled stock, which now forms part of the 84,485,824*l.* standing in the names of the commissioners

sioners of the national debt, and that the rest was absorbed by the operation of the British sinking fund for 1817, which explains the present apparent difficulty, and is inserted because hereafter there will be occasion to refer to it.

*Sinking Fund, Jan. 5, 1818.*

Great Britain and Ireland . . . .	13,847,137
Imperial Loans . . . . .	98,153
Portuguese . . . . .	44,446

13,989,736

This sum, taken at the price the funds have been during the last year, would buy up, of three per cent. annuities, upwards of 18,000,000*l*.

I shall not at present enter into the probable prospect of reducing this immense debt, but shall reserve that for a third letter, only premising that the finance operations of the minister for the year 1818, instead of diminishing, will, on the 1st of January next, cause an increase in the funded debt of Great Britain of some millions; which, in my next, I shall proceed to explain.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**F not too late, I beg to make the following postscript to my last paper on Steam—[see page 204 of the last number].

That Mr. Gunter, that truly liberal and high-spirited horticulturist, is erecting a pine-pit, in which the steam is admitted to a vault under the bed of plants; as has been done in Scotland, at the Earl of Haddington's, near Dunbar, in other places, and as I have exemplified in a pit here.

That Mr. Davis, sugar-refiner, of Lemon-street, has a small vinery at his country-seat heated by steam; and the boiler and tubes are so contrived, that at night, before the gardener goes to rest, he forces the boiling water into the tubes, and then turns a cock, which keeps it there till morning, when he again turns the cock, and it runs back into the boiler. If Mr. Davis, or any of his friends, would give your readers a correct account of the mode in which this is done, and especially how the water is forced out of the boiler into the tubes, it might be of considerable use.

The heating of hot-houses by steam is, as I learn from gardeners and others, who call here, become very general throughout the north of England, and especially in Lancashire and Cheshire.

J. C. LOUDON,

*Bayswater-house; Sept. 12.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**S**OME time ago a correspondent of your's, if I recollect right, requested to be informed of the best mode of constructing an oven for family use: I believe I can satisfy his curiosity on that head.

It having lately been discovered that charcoal conducts heat worse than any other substance hitherto known, I adopted this principle in the erection of an oven for family use. I surrounded the whole cavity of the oven, except its mouth, with a layer or stratum of powdered charcoal, of about nine inches thick; a layer or shell of brick-work of the same thickness forming the oven, or its cavity, and in contact in every part with its surrounding stratum or layer of charcoal; which latter is inclosed in a great mass of brick-work. It is placed on the outside of the house, but in contact with one of its walls, and slated over. It would have been better *thatched*; that, however, would have increased the premium of insurance on fire on the house, which is slated.

It may not be amiss to describe the construction of the oven a little more minutely. The whole forms a solid body of brick, with the exception of the cavity, or oven, and the stratum of charcoal, of nearly seven feet square and seven and a-half feet high; the bottom of the oven is twenty-eight inches from the ground, and the oven is placed nearly in the centre of the pillar of brick-work, described above, but something nearer the bottom than the top of it. The bottom of the oven is formed of fire-brick of about one foot square and two and a half inches thick, and is of an oval form, thirty-eight inches long and thirty-two inches broad; the door is recessed fourteen inches. All the bricks used in the pillar should be well burnt. Two of the sides of the pillar, or body of brick-work, are exposed to the weather, but the whole of it ought to be enclosed in one or more rooms, to prevent the too rapid escape of heat. If circumstances would permit, the oven ought to remain six months after it is built before any fire is put into it, in order that the brick-work may be well seasoned before it is used. The oven has been in use more than a year, and it completely answers the expectations I had previously formed of it. It bakes, admirably, large and small loaves, pies, tarts, &c. all at one batch; and my house-keeper is of opinion that it



it heats sooner, and with less fuel, and bakes the bread in less time, than a common brick oven of the same size.

It was my original intention to have placed at the outside of the oven-door, in the recess, a moveable box, made of iron-plates, filled with powdered charcoal, to prevent the too rapid escape of heat through the iron door of the oven; but this I have not yet done, though I intend to do it, to complete the original design.

It can scarcely be necessary to add, that a larger oven will require to be surrounded by a greater mass of brick-work.

GEORGE BOOTH.

Allerton; Aug. 13, 1818.

P.S. Since my last letter to you of the 16th July, on the effects of the application of powdered chalk in curing the stings of gnats, wasps, &c. three other cases have occurred in this neighbourhood, namely, of two persons stung by wasps, and one by a ground bee; in all which cases the application of powdered chalk, in the manner described in my said letter, effected an immediate and perfect cure.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN Dr. Franklin's Correspondence, recently published by his grandson, William Temple Franklin, is a letter from the Dr. to his son, Governor William Franklin, dated London, Aug. 28, 1767, (page 143,) in which he observes, "I write this in a great hurry, being setting out in an hour on another journey with my steady good friend Sir John Pringle. We propose to visit Paris." Subjoined is a copy of a letter written by him at Paris to a friend in London, dated September 14, 1767, which does not appear in his published Letters. Not a single reflection of this '*Amicus humani Generis*' should be lost to the world. I have in my possession a copy of the Dr.'s epitaph, in his hand-writing, which he gave to an ancestor of mine (a copy of which I also subjoin). It differs somewhat from the copy inserted page 417 of the first volume of his Memoirs; and the date of his birth (also in his hand-writing,) in my copy, differs from the date of his birth in a note in page 5 of the first volume, which is stated to be 17th January, 1706. The change of style took place long after that period, and I therefore apprehend the date, in his own hand, should be adhered to.

R. F.

To —

Sept. 14, 1767.

We set out the 28th post: all the way to Dover we were furnished with

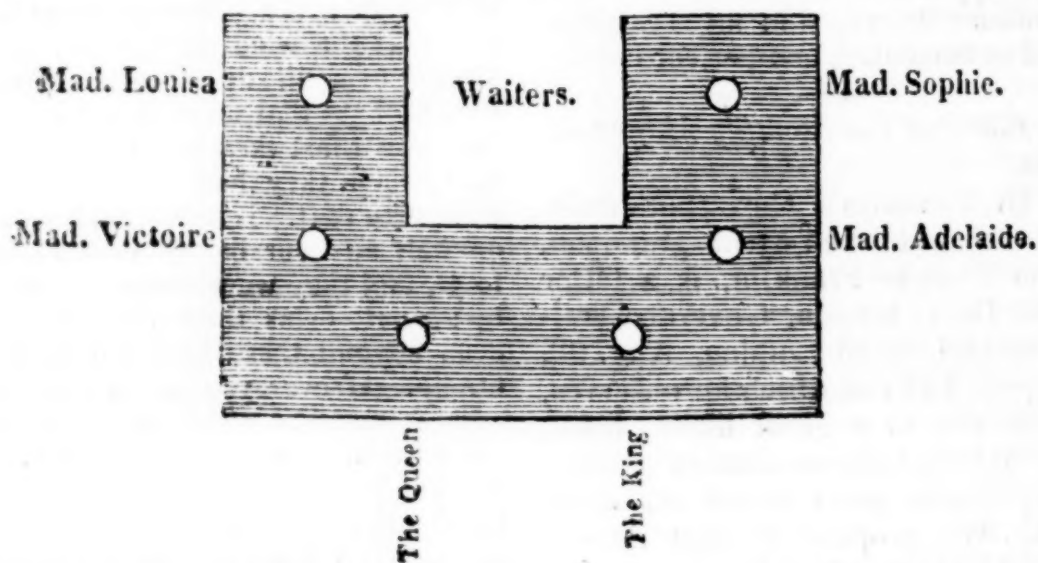
post-chaises, hung so as to lean forward, the top coming down over one's eyes, like a hood, as if to prevent one's seeing the country, which being one of my great pleasures, I was engaged in perpetual disputes with the inn-keepers, hostlers, and postillions, about getting the straps taken up a hole or two before, and let down as much behind: they insisted that the chaise leaning forward was an ease to the horses, and that the contrary would kill them. I suppose, the chaise leaning forward looks to them like a willingness to go forward; and that its hanging back shews a reluctance. They added other reasons, that were no reasons at all; and made me, as upon a hundred other occasions, almost wish that mankind had never been endowed with a reasoning faculty, since they know so little how to make use of it, and so often mislead themselves by it, and that they had been furnished with a good sensible instinct instead of it.—At Dover, the next morning, we embarked for Calais, with a number of passengers, who had never been before at sea. They would previously make a hearty breakfast, because, if the wind should fail, we might not get over till supper-time. Doubtless, they thought that when they had paid for their breakfast they had a right to it, and that when they had swallowed it they were sure of it. But they had scarce been out half an hour before the sea laid claim to it, and they were obliged to deliver it up: so it seems there are uncertainties, even beyond those between the cup and the lip. If ever you go to sea, take my advice, and live sparingly a day or two before-hand; sea-sickness, if any, will be the lighter and sooner over. We got to Calais that evening: various impositions we suffered from boatmen, porters, &c. on both sides the water; I know not which are most rapacious, the English or French; but the latter have, with their knavery, the most politeness.

The roads we found equally good with our's in England, in some places paved with smooth stones, like our new streets, for many miles together, and rows of trees on each side, and there are no turnpikes. But then the poor peasants complained to us grievously, that they were obliged to work upon the roads full two months in the year without being paid for their labour. (Whether this is truth, or whether, like Englishmen, they grumble, cause or no cause, I have not been able fully to inform myself.)

The women we saw at Calais, on the road, and at Boulogne, and in the inns and villages, were generally of dark complexion; but, arriving at Abbéville, we found a sudden change, a multitude both of men and women, in that place, appearing remarkably fair. Whether this is owing to a small colony of spinners, woolcombers,

woolcombers, and weavers, &c. brought hither from Holland with the woollen manufactory, about sixty years ago, or to their being less exposed to the sun than in other places, their business keeping them much within doors, I know not; perhaps, as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect, but the effect itself is certain. Never was I in a place of greater industry, wheels and looms going in every house. As soon as we left Abbéville, the swarthiness returned: I speak generally, for here are some fair women at Paris who I think are not whitened by art. As to rouge, they do not pretend to imitate Nature in laying it on; there is no gradual diminution of the colour, from the full bloom in the middle of the cheek, to the faint tint near the sides; nor does it shew itself differently in different faces. I have not had the honour of being at any lady's toilet, to see how it is laid on, but I fancy I can tell you how it is, or may be done. Cut a hole of three inches diameter in a piece of paper, place it on the side of your face,

in such a manner that the top of the hole may be just under your eye; then, with a brush dipped in the colour, paint face and paper together; so, when the paper is taken off, there will remain a round patch of red, exactly the form of the hole. This is the mode, from the actress on the stage, upwards; through all ranks of ladies to the princesses of the blood; but it stops there, the queen not using it, having, in the serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in, or rather through, her countenance, sufficient beauty, though now an old woman, to do extremely well without it. You see I speak of the queen as if I had seen her,—and so I have; you must know, I have been at court. We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the honour of being presented to the king: he spoke to both of us very graciously and cheerfully, is a handsome man, has a very lively look, and appears younger than he is. In the evening we were at the *Grand Court*, where the family sup in public. Their form of sitting at the table was this—



The table, as you see, was half a hollow square; the service, gold. When either made a sign for drink, the word was given by one of the waiters, *A boire pour le Roi*, or, *A boire pour la Reine*; then two persons within the square approached, one with wine, the other with water, in caraffes; each drank a little glass of what they brought, and then put both the caraffes, with a glass, on a salver, and presented it. Their distance from each other was such as that other chairs might have been placed between any two of them. An officer of the court brought us up through the crowd of spectators, and placed Sir John (Pringle) so as to stand between the king and Mad. Adelaide; and me between the queen and Mad. Victoire. The king talked a good deal to Sir John, asking many questions about our royal family; and did me too the honour of taking some notice of me;—that's saying enough, for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this king and queen, as to have a whit less regard than I used to have

for our's: no Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own king and queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable.

Versailles has had infinite sums laid out in building it, and supplying it with water: some say the expense exceeds eighty millions sterling. The range of building is immense, the garden-front most magnificent,—all of hewn stone; the number of statues, figures, urns, &c. made of marble and bronze, of exquisite workmanship, is beyond conception. But the water-works are out of repair, and so is great part of the front next the town; looking, with its shabby half brick walls and broken windows, not much better than the houses in Durham-yard. There is, in short, both at Versailles and Paris, a prodigious mixture of magnificence and negligence, with every kind of elegance, except that of cleanliness, and what we call tidiness; though I must do Paris the justice to say, that, in two points of cleanliness, they exceed us:—the water they drink, though from



from the river, they render as pure as that from the spring, by filtering it through cisterns filled with sand; and the streets, by constant sweeping, are fit to walk in at all times. There is no paved foot-path; accordingly, many well-dressed people are constantly seen walking in them: the crowd of coaches and chairs, for this reason, is not so great. Men, as well as women, carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain or too much sun; and a man with an umbrella not taking up more than three feet square, or nine square feet of the street; when, if in a coach, he would take up 240 square feet, you can easily conceive that, though the streets here are narrower, they may be much less incumbered. They are extremely well paved, and the stones, being generally cubes, when worn on one side, may be turned, and become new.

The civilities we every where received give us the highest impressions of the French politeness: it seems to be a point settled here universally, that strangers are to be treated with respect; and one has just the same deference shewn one here by being a stranger, as in England by being a lady. The custom-house officers, at Pont St. Dennis, as we entered Paris, were about to seize two dozen of excellent Bourdeaux wine, given us at Boulogne, and which we brought with us; but, as soon as they found we were strangers, it was immediately remitted to us on that account. At the church Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, &c. for the deceased dauphiness, we found an immense crowd, who were kept out by guards; but the officer being told we were strangers from England, he immediately admitted us, and accompanied and shewed us every thing. Why don't we practise this urbanity to Frenchmen? Why should they be allowed to out-do us in any thing?

Here is an exhibition of painting, &c. like our's in London, to which multitudes flock daily: I am not connoisseur enough to judge which has most merit.—Every night, Sundays not excepted, here are plays or operas; and, though the weather has been hot, and the houses full, one is not incommoded by the heat so much as with us in winter. They must have some way of changing the air, that we are not acquainted with; I shall enquire into it.

Travelling is one way of lengthening life, at least in appearance. It is about a fortnight since we left London; but the variety of scenes we have gone through makes it seem equal to six months' living in one place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater change in my own person than I could have done in six years at home. I had not been here six days before my tailor and *peruquier* had transformed me into a Frenchman; only think what a

figure I make in a little bag-wig and naked ears! They told me I was become twenty years younger, and looked very gallant; so, being in Paris, where the mode is to be sacredly followed, I was very near making love to my neighbour's wife.

This letter shall cost you a shilling, and you may think it cheap when you consider that it has cost me at least fifty guineas to get into the situation that enables me to write it: besides, I might, if I had staid at home, have won perhaps two shillings of you at cribbage. By the way, now I mention cards, let me tell you, that quadrille is quite out of fashion here, and English whist all the mode at Paris and the court.

And pray look upon it as no small matter, that, surrounded as I am by the glories of the world, and amusements of all sorts, I remember you and Dolly, and all the dear good folks at Bromley: 'tis true I can't help, but must, and ever shall, remember you all with pleasure; need I add, that I am particularly,

My dear good friend,

Your's most affectionately,

B. F.

*Authentic Copy of Franklin's Epitaph.*

The body of

B. FRANKLIN,

printer,

like the cover of an old book,

its contents torn out,

and stript of its lettering and gilding,

lies here, food for worms.

But the work shall not be \*wholly lost; for it will, as he believed, appear once more, in a new and more †perfect edition,

‡corrected and amended

by the Author.

He was born Jan. 6, || 1706,

Died 17 .

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**ITH regard to affixing the number at the top, or in any other conspicuous part, of the inside of a hackney-coach, though it would be of unquestionable service during the day, yet, let me ask, how it is to be observed or distinguished in the night? It would not be possible,—it would be totally illegible, if not quite imperceptible; and, therefore, that is an unanswerable objection to it. Even when placed on the outside, it is not always, though generally, to be discerned in the night.

\* *Wholly*—not in the printed copy, p. 417, vol. i.

† *Elegant*—in the printed copy.

‡ *Revised and corrected*—in the printed copy.

|| In a note, p. 5, vol. i. it is stated Dr. Franklin was born Jan. 17, 1706.

In consequence, I now propose another method for numbering of the coaches, which, I make no doubt, will be considered a great improvement upon all the plans that have been before proposed. It is this:—that one of the squares of the window, on each side of the coach, should be filled with a plate of tin, instead of glass, painted black, and perforated with the number of the coach.\* By this means almost the smallest particle of light would convey to the person inside the number.

Upon this plan guide-posts have been constructed of cast-iron, which have received the approbation of travellers.

J. O'LANFRAC.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**B**ESIDES the books already mentioned as proper for a Parochial Lending Library, I should like to recommend the following, having myself had the care of a pretty large library, belonging to the Unitarian congregation in this town, for many years.

Bolton; Sept. 8.

J. CUNDLIFFE.

The Looker-On; 4 vols.

Holland's Essays on History.

Exercises for the Memory and Understanding.

The New Pilgrim's Progress.

Farmer Trueman's Advice to his Daughter Mary.

Dialogues, Moral and Religious, for Young Persons and Servants.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the last number of your Magazine, p. 107, Impugnus has impugned the "explanation of the peculiarity of Loch Ness in its waters not freezing," which appeared in your number for July, p. 489; and has conferred an obligation on the philosophic world, by showing the "real cause" of that peculiarity, "which appears to him to be extremely simple and evident; namely, some communication between this lake and a volcano; which, like a fire under a pot, keeps the water continually above the freezing point."

If a volcano, "like a fire under a pot," (to borrow the beautiful simile of Impugnus,) keep the waters of Loch Ness at a temperature above that of congelation, "the real cause," as Impugnus has observed, is certainly "extremely

\* One pane of glass would thereby be saved; which would balance the expense of adopting this plan.

simple;" but that those waters are in reality so heated, is perhaps not "extremely evident."

The writer of the explanation in your number for July, (which Impugnus, in the plenitude of his liberality, has dignified with the epithet *learned*,) has no intention of impugning in turn the explanation of Impugnus; nor has he much to advance in confirmation of his own. He would observe, however, that he has not been *singular* in supposing that Loch Ness "totally resists the power of frost," in consequence of its great depth, combined with the circulation which takes place in water while undergoing a depression of temperature, as will appear from the article *Inverness-shire*, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. From that article, which has been only a short time before the public, and a few days ago first came under the writer's notice, he begs to lay before your readers an extract; which, though not entirely free from "scientific phrases," it is hoped will escape the castigation of Impugnus.

Speaking of Loch Ness,—

"It is unquestionably from the circumstance of its great depth (says the encyclopædist,) affording a rapid and continual succession of warmer strata of water, to occupy the place of those, which, being cooled at the surface, have consequently sunk from their increased specific gravity, that the lake is never known to freeze, though a portion of the water, when removed from it, freezes as fast as that of any other. *We do not conceive the theory, ascribing the cause of this phenomenon to the existence of a subterranean fire, of much value.* The lake and river are, no doubt, observed to smoke in severe frost; but this very naturally happens from the cause already stated, as operating to prevent its congelation; for, owing to the constant supply from below, to the surface, of water of a higher temperature than the air, evaporation will more readily take place, and will be made the more apparent to the eye, the greater the cold. The river, being supplied from the stratum of water last arrived at the surface of the lake, which is consequently the warmest, its course being short, not more than five or six miles, its stream being steady and forcible, and (from the great quantity of water it has to discharge) being more hurried than its actual fall would otherwise render it, it has now sufficient time to be cooled down to the freezing point, and therefore, like the lake itself, it remains uncongealed."

It may be added also, that the general question, *why do not deep lakes freeze?* was



was proposed in the Ladies' Diary for the year 1814; to which question three answers, agreeing in principle with the explanation in your number for July, appeared in the succeeding Diary. That Dr. Hutton, the learned editor of that work, considered those answers to be satisfactory, there cannot be much doubt. However, it is very certain, that he has not given "the slightest hint" of communications between such lakes and volcanos. JOHN SMITH.

*Alton-Park; Sept. 11, 1818.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE important and increasing benefits this great country experiences from its improvements in nautical mechanism, and the extraordinary magnitude of the vessels actuated by mechanical power, are circumstances that infallibly excite the attention of an European on his arrival in the United States.

Comparing the magnitude of vessels with the power ordinarily expended in their propulsion, there seemed to be a great disparity, and the fact became indisputable, when I reflected, that, on the canals in England, barges carrying thirty tons, and themselves weighing at least fifteen tons, making a total gravity of forty-five tons, (measured by the displacement of water), are towed, through still water, five miles per hour by one horse. But here the Brooklyn twin ferry-boat, each half being shaped like the English canal barges, displaces only four times the bulk of water, (that is, 180 tons,) and yet advances but five and a half miles per hour through the water, her engine exerting a power equal to that of twenty-four horses.

Now, it is manifest that the power of a steam-engine must be the same, whether exerted on board a vessel or on shore; and, therefore, if a greater power be spent on board to propel it through water than would give it an equal velocity if applied from the shore, the necessity for the excess must proceed, not from any imperfection in the engine, but from circumstances connected with the machinery, actuated by it as a "*primum mobile*," and the medium (that is, water) upon which it operates.

The paddles of water-wheels impinge upon unsolid matter, that yields to the stroke, and one-third of their velocity is spent in agitating the water into which they dip: thus, every three feet of the

wheels' motions imparts two to the boat, and one in opposite course to the water. The powers thus expended in producing these opposite motions are as the squares of their velocities; and, therefore, one-fifth of the *primum mobile* is thus lost to every useful purpose.

To illustrate this position more sensibly, let us imagine the vessel placed in the double canal, but that the dividing bank, upon which the wheel rolls, consists of loose sand, instead of hard ground; the sand will then slip back with the wheel, and, inasmuch as it does slip back, so much will the motion of the boat be less than that of the wheel. The effect in water is similar, except that water, consisting of more minute, smoother, and less tenacious particles, gives way more easily than would the sand just instanced, the loss of power would therefore be still greater when the wheel operated in water, as at present.

Having now accounted for the loss of one-fifth of the whole power of the *primum mobile*, let us proceed to consider the effect of the obliquity with which the paddles of common water-wheels pass through the water.

The force of an impinging paddle, like all other oblique forces, is resolvable into two forces, one horizontal, the other perpendicular—of these, the horizontal is calculated to propel horizontally; the perpendicular, to operate perpendicularly. It must be obvious that the horizontal force can alone promote the progress of a boat, the perpendicular exerted upwards and downwards by the opposite paddles of water-wheels being utterly *indifferent* to horizontal progression. It will not therefore be correct to say the perpendicular force operates *against*, or in counteraction of, the progressive power, because, being at right angles to it, it cannot *oppose* horizontal propulsion.—It should rather be viewed, as in fact it is, a serious burthen constantly balancing, and in effect subtracting a part of the force of the *primum mobile*, without any other result than to keep up a continual agitation of the water, and strain upon the machinery, and that, if freed from the resistance thus uselessly sacrificing a portion of its power, the *primum mobile* will immediately be adequate to actuate a wheel of greater dimensions than at present, and carrying paddles of any constructable dimensions.—These enlarged paddles will revolve faster, and be more firmly

firmly resisted by the water, and the boat will advance with increased rapidity.

The comparative value of horizontal force propelling the boat, and of the perpendicular effort in any position of a paddle, may be found by dropping a line from the upper edge or from the level of immersion, if it be not wholly under water, and by drawing another line horizontally from the lower edge until it intersects the perpendicular line, thus forming a right-angled triangle, of which the paddle's edge is the hypotenuse. The square of the perpendicular line, measured from the upper part of the paddle or level of immersion, as the case may be, to the point of intersection, will represent the horizontal or propulsive force, and the square of the horizontal line, measured from the same point to the extremity of the paddle, the perpendicular force: the squares of these two lines being equal to that of the paddle's edge, or third side of the triangle, representing the whole force. It results from many wheels thus tested, that the loss of power from this cause alone is never less than one-sixth of the whole *primum mobile*.

It must, however, be understood that this result is obtained on the assumption that the paddle is resisted equably during its *whole* passage through the water, which really is not the fact.—The greater part of its power being expended at the *instant of impact*, and before the *vis-inertiæ* of the water has been entirely overcome. But, at the instant of impinging, the paddles are inclined in an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  nearly, where, upon the principle already developed, half their power is lost perpendicularly—any remaining power being scarcely more than sufficient to counteract the perpendicular resistance occasioned by the gravity of the water lifted by the emerging paddles. I therefore estimate the total loss of power, from perpendicular resistance, at one half the *primum mobile*.

Convinced, from the facts and reasonings already developed, that the great waste of power was solely connected with the operation upon the water, I resolved to persevere, and made a variety of experiments to ascertain the effects of placing the water-wheel within a *horizontal* trough, open at each end, but enclosed at the sides and bottom, making, occasionally, various apertures therein. The effects were curious, but unattended with profitable result, ex-

cept that of leading me ultimately to reject the *immediate* use of power, and inducing the contemplation of a negative application, which is astonishing in its effects, and opens a new era in one of the most important arts yet practised by mankind.

It would be impossible for me to detail the successive gradations of idea that led to the conception of a discovery, great in its consequences. Impeded by mental inertia, it came slowly at first, and with reluctance; but, when once in motion, it rushed forward with the accelerated impetus of truth, and carried conviction before it.

Every attempt, not excepting my own, has heretofore been made on a *false basis*, namely, that of operating upon the water with a view to benefit from the resistance of its inertia. The only advantageous method is to *reverse the system*, and to make the water-wheel revolve within a raceway, fitting it closely on each side and beneath, and *rising behind it to the surface of the water*, the forward end closed above so as to convert it into a tube, the whole being made to extend some feet before and behind the wheel.

Now, if this raceway were enclosed at the forward extremity, it would be not unlike a boat. Let it be imagined, for illustration, that by some means (no matter what) a boat be so circumstanced that the water, in which it is immersed, does *not press against the head*; will not the natural pressure of the water astern produce forward motion? Suppose the raceway, above described, to be a boat—the water within it, when all is quiescent, resists the pressure of the external water ahead—put the wheel in motion, and the water contained in the raceway is expelled at an expense of power, equal to the lateral pressure of a column of water, of its own height. The pressure of the water, thus expelled, against the inclined part of the raceway, and of the water-wheel against that water, are equal and opposite, and theretofore (the water-wheel and raceway being both fixed to the boat) indifferent to motion. But, let us now look to the external water, and we shall perceive that, by the removal of the water within the raceway, the external *resistance* to the raceway has been entirely removed, while the external *pressure*, beneath the inclined plane of the causeway, remains unimpaired, and urges it forward with the lateral pressure of a column of water of its own height,



height, and does actually propel the raceway, and with it the boat. The forward internal water would, however, be disposed from gravity to fall backward under the wheel, when the wheel had removed the water beneath itself, but the forward end of the raceway being converted into a tube, the *vis-inertia* of the included water, at some little distance in advance of the wheel, operates for a moment in complete counteraction of the gravity of that in its immediate contiguity, because a separation of waters cannot take place without the creation of a vacuum; thus the water is for a moment sustained by atmospheric pressure, and cannot instantly fall under the wheel, as it would were the raceway open above. But the pressure of the external water, beneath the inclined part of the raceway, is in *perpetual action*, and, before the *vis-inertia* above mentioned can be overcome, has propelled the raceway into *other* water, whose *vis-inertia* has also to be overcome, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus the pressure of the external water is *always in action* beneath the inclined end of the causeway, while at the other extremity its resistance is in *perpetual suspension*. By this arrangement it is obvious that the power gained is equal to the power spent, both being measured by columns of water of equal altitude, and, consequently, that the effect resulting from force thus exerted on board a vessel to propel it, must be equal to that proceeding from an equal exertion from the land,—an object hitherto deemed unattainable.

Under this system, the application of my water-wheel is useful and important; the object *now* is to *remove* the water from within the raceway as *freely* as possible. The common wheel, though not equally advantageous, may, however, be employed with diminished inconvenience; it does not require to be so deeply immersed as heretofore in the water to which it is opposed.

From this explanation it is obvious that the machinery is not to be applied to produce the propulsive power, but merely to remove the natural resistance to a natural pressure, already existing, and disposed by nature to be active. The oblique part of the raceway will admit of an almost infinite variety of shapes. The whole may even be included within the bulk of the vessel, provided its *obliquity* be preserved; for the action of the water-wheel will then *reduce* the resistance a-head, while, the

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pressure astern remaining, *undiminished motion must ensue*, with a power equal to the difference; and it has been merely from the omission of this obliquity, which would to *appearance* obstruct progression, that all who have hitherto attempted to *propel* vessels, by forcing water through tubes from stem to stern, have not succeeded. C. A. BUSBY.

New-York; May 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by any of your legal readers, how it happens that tradesmen frequently take out patents in their own names for inventions in which they have had no share whatever. A poor and perhaps needy man of genius carries his invention to a cabinet-maker, or an optician, and offers to sell it. The tradesman makes the purchase, and, though not in every case, yet to my certain knowledge in a number of cases, takes out a patent for it in his own name alone. Surely this is perjury on the part of the tradesman; and, if perjury, can any contract of which such a patent is the foundation be binding. Suppose, for instance, A sells his invention to B, who takes out a patent for the same in his own name, and afterwards makes a contract with A to give him an interest in the patent; say, by a percentage on the amount of the article sold, or by a share in the profits, and for so many years. Query,—is either A or B legally bound by such contract, it being founded, as it appears to me, in an illegal and immoral act, which surely cannot serve as a solid basis for any treaty? J. PURVIS.

Bread-street, Cheapside.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME well-intentioned patriots, as MESSRS. COBBETT and WOOLER, discuss with great eloquence the affairs of the Bank of England; but, as it appears to me, with a very moderate degree of knowledge of its machinery and management.

Is Mr. Cobbett aware that every bank-note has its representative value in the Bank in the estate or property of some individual, and that it is in the power of the Bank at any time to withdraw its notes by enforcing payment from those individuals?

Again, when Mr. Wooler speaks of the expense of the late very questionable

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and cruel prosecutions (20 or 30,000l. per annum,) as so ruinous to the Bank, that it must be re-paid by the treasury to save the Bank from insolvency, is that gentleman aware that the Bank receives an interest generally of 5 per cent. on every note that it issues, and that on an issue of thirty millions, the profit, in interest alone, amounts to nearly a MILLION AND A HALF PER ANNUM?

AN OLD BANK PROPRIETOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the EXTRACTION of BRANDY from POTATO-BERRIES; by M. MATTHIEU DE DOMBASLE.

**F**OR some years, large quantities of brandy have been distilled in France from potato-berries. The process is very simple:—the berries are gathered at full maturity; they are then carefully bruised, by means of the cylinders made use of by distillers to grind boiled potatoes. The pulp is then put into vats, and left to its natural fermentation: when this is over, it is distilled, and there is obtained, generally, in brandy nineteen degrees strong, (near Dutch proof,) a hectolitre (a hundred quarts) for every twenty or twenty-four hectolitres of uncrushed berries. This spirit is pretty well tasted.

It is to be observed, that these berries produce, on fermentation, as much brandy as the grapes of Lorraine; in fact, these latter yield little less than half their volume in wine, which, one year with another, would only yield about one-tenth of brandy. There is, however, notwithstanding, an essential chemical difference in the composition of these two fruits; the specific gravity of raisin-wort being generally nine to ten degrees of Baumé's acrometre, while that of the juice of potato-berries is only about one degree. Its taste is rather sweetish than sweet; however, we remark in it a sub-acid and a decided astringency, which makes it supposed that, by pressing the mass after fermentation, a wine of some body might be obtained for distillation, and thus afford the vine-dresser a precious resource, to whom the vine, for some years, has been of none.

*Observations by M. Derosne, an eminent chemist of Paris.*

It appears that the distillery of potato-berries has been rapidly adopted in Lorraine and Champagne; but it is not probable this branch of industry can extend far, because many potato-plants are barren, and consequently the crop,

on a certain portion of ground, cannot be considerable. However, as there exists a variety of potatoes that yield much more grains than others, it is possible that the culture of this produce, neglected hitherto, may become a decisive reason in choosing the species, by giving a certain importance to this new branch of industry.

M. de Dombasle's observation on the specific weight of the berry-juice, comparatively to the alcohol it yields, is extremely curious, and appears to coincide little with what we know, as yet, concerning the principles of spirituous fermentation.

*A Note concerning the Distillery of Grain and Potatoes, by M. de Dombasle.*

The distillation of farinaceous substances is not sufficiently appreciated in France, because it is hardly known there. This branch of commerce, however, established within twenty years in different parts of the departments of the Meurthe and the Moselle, is extending more and more; and would be already naturalised in our country, were it not for the prohibition existing these two years past,\* because no one is insensible of its advantages. It was indispensable being an eye-witness, to judge what an astonishing impulsion is given to agriculture by one or two stills. In the whole country comfort spreads wide around, good methods of cultivation are adopted, and immense plantations of potatoes follow close on the establishment of distilleries. In fact, the consumption of part of the produce on the farm, to feed the cattle, ought to be ever considered as a fundamental principle in agriculture. On the other hand, it is allowed that farinaceous substances rather gain than lose their nutritive quality for cattle, by the very process they undergo to prepare them for the distillery. Should theory reject this opinion, daily experience confirms it. On this principle, then, it is easy to perceive the difference that exists between the farmer who sells his barley to the brewers, and he who distils it on his own farm. One only gets the direct price of his grain, the other sells it converted into spirits, with a profit on the process; he besides greatly benefits by fattening of his cattle with the residue: finally, the great quantity of manure he procures by these means insures him for the following years a progressive augmentation, either in the quantity of grain he raises for sale, or in the mass

\* This prohibition has been just raised.



of materials for his distillery. By these means his land goes on in a progressive state of amendment.

Experience proves, that the materials commonly made use of for the distillery, particularly potatoes, far from being dearer, where they are applied to this purpose, are cheaper,—because consumption alone stimulates production; and, in scanty years of corn, a part of the immense provision of potatoes, which was intended for the still, is naturally appropriated to the food of man. Besides this, it would be wrong to consider the farinaceous substances thus employed as lost, for they are afterwards found in animal produce, such as meat, milk, butter, &c. Many distinguished agriculturists have already expressed and supported this opinion by positive facts.

Now, another consideration, of the highest importance to my subject, is this:—An opinion very popular in France, and partaken by the unenlightened people, is this, that we should apply to no use, but the sustenance of man, those substances that are most peculiarly appropriated to that purpose, such as wheat for example: in consequence, almost all our harvest is converted into bread, or, in other words, they only cultivate the quantity of wheat which is strictly necessary to feed the inhabitants. Should every year produce a medium crop, the price would always remain at a standard equally advantageous to the husbandman and the consumer; but this is not the case. Two abundant harvests destroy this equilibrium, and, for want of an employment for the surplus, the prices fall so as to discourage the culture. Scarcity is the natural consequence of this state of things; and it can alone bring back plenty, by offering new encouragement to agriculture, by the certain prospect of profit. Thus, unable to preserve the same balance, we shall for ever be tossed from one extreme to another, until we are in possession of a counterpoise, in the employment of all nutritive substances, susceptible of greater or less extension, in proportion to the rise or fall in the price of grain. Now, what employment, in this case, can be more advantageous than that which, while it consumes, at the same time creates an important object of industry, a great quantity of new necessities, and insures a continual augmentation in the crops of the ensuing years? The prejudices we talk of are not spread so widely in Germany as in France; there they often feed the horses, and even the hogs, with

bread: the brewers, distillers, and vinegar-makers, make no scruple to employ wheat, whenever the price is advantageous: and what is the consequence? Germany was able to supply the wants of innumerable foreign armies, for fifteen years together, without hardly perceiving more than a momentary dearth, in some very few places.

*M. Derosne's Observations.*

We see, from the foregoing, that the author considers the distillery of farinaceous substances in a point of view eminently interesting to agriculture. The question he discusses had been already reflected on profoundly by the most eminent agriculturists. Notwithstanding which, it is easy to conceive, that the opinion of so rich and enlightened a proprietor as M. Mathieu de Dombasle cannot fail giving great weight to the opinion in favour of the unlimited distillery of grain and other farinaceous substances.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Williams, in the Number of the Monthly Magazine for August, has taken considerable pains to prove what few now will be disposed to controvert; namely, that the relative *who* belongs to intelligent agents, and *which* to animals and inanimate things, and consequently that the first sentence in the Lord's prayer ought to be translated, "Our Father *who*, &c." With respect to James's translators, it will be readily admitted, that they were the bigoted agents of a bigoted and pedantic king, in an age of bigotry; and consequently that it was, at least, next to an impossibility that a translation of the Scriptures, affording a fair and correct representation of the originals in an English dress, should issue from such hands, even had their qualifications been equal to the task; and, when it is considered how great and important are the additions which have since been made to biblical knowledge, and also that numerous words and phrases in common use at the time are now become obsolete, or have even changed their meaning, the necessity for a thorough revision of the whole, or a new translation founded on the concentrated learning of the present age, is sufficiently obvious.

As your correspondent does not appear to be acquainted with an *Improved Version* of the New Testament, upon the basis of Archbishop Newcome's translation, I would strongly recommend it to his

perusal, as he will find in it numerous alterations and improvements, of far greater consequence than that which he has suggested. The text of Griesbach's second edition, from which this translation is made, is justly considered, "not indeed as absolutely perfect, but as approaching as nearly to the apostolical and evangelical originals as the present state of sacred criticism will admit:" and, though the editors modestly present the translation to the English reader, "not as faultless, but merely as an *Improved Version*, no doubt susceptible of far greater improvements, which they will rejoice to see undertaken and accomplished by abler hands," still it must be considered, notwithstanding any defects it may be found to have, as a very considerable advancement towards a perfectly-correct representation of the original.

15, Cobourg-street. T. MOORE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. X.

GIOVANNI VILLANI.

**F**ROM the Tower of Babel, our historian proceeds to give an account of the *three* grand divisions of the world,—for America was not yet discovered;\* and of the branches of the family of Noah, by whom they were first peopled: tracing the line of their descendants to Italus, Dardanus, and the other heroes of Virgil; and bringing the general history of the world, through a confused labyrinth of tradition and fable, down to his own times. Here the mists of error begin to disperse, and the value of the work, as a faithful chronicle of the events and transactions of the time, becomes apparent. Not only are the affairs of Florence detailed with a minuteness which brings the manners of those ancient days in all their freshness and simplicity before our eyes, but, from the pre-eminent station which Italy then held among the nations of Europe, as the centre of civilization, and the seat of the supreme spiritual power, the interests of those nations, and of our own among the number, become involved in the story. The following account of the first crusade, the earliest perhaps extant, occurs lib. 4. cap. 23.

"Of a great expedition which the Christians made beyond sea."

"In the year of Christ MLXXXIX.

\* The discovery of America was not made till 1492,—one hundred and forty-four years after the death of Villani,

Pope Urban II., being in the apostolical chair, the Saracens of Syria took the city of Jerusalem, putting to death many Christians, and leading many into slavery. On account of which thing, Pope Urban called a general council, first at Clermont in Auvergne, and afterwards at Tours in Touraine, at the solicitation of Peter the hermit, a holy person, who had come from Jerusalem with the said news. And, at this time, there appeared in the sky a comet, which, according to astrologers, portends changes of empires; and, for certain, so it ensued a short time after, for, through the capture of Jerusalem, the whole west, as it were, was moved to take the cross, for the purpose of going on the expedition beyond sea. An innumerable multitude of Christians, foot and horse, to the amount of more than two hundred thousand men of arms, from the kingdom of France, from Germany, Spain, Lombardy, and Tuscany, crossed the sea; besides a considerable number from the city of Florence, and from Apulia. Among them were the following noblemen of high rank: Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, who was captain-general, and commanded the said host with great ability,—he was a gentleman of great sense and valour; Hugh, brother of Philip I. King of France; Baldwin and Eustace (Gustaflo,) brothers of the aforesaid Godfrey; Anselm, Count of Ribouamonti, (Rupelmond;) Robert, Count of Flanders; Stephen, Count of Blois; Raimier, (Raimond,) Count of St. Gilles; Boemond, Duke of Apulia; with many other nobles and barons. These went over sea, but the greater part went over land, by way of Constantinople, with much difficulty. They first took the city of Antioch, and afterwards many other towns in Syria, together with Jerusalem and all the cities and castles of the Holy Land; and many battles had they with the Saracens, in which the Christians, with great good fortune, got the victory. And the aforesaid Godfrey was elected King of Jerusalem; and, through humility, (because Jesus Christ wore a crown of thorns there,) he would not suffer a crown of gold to be put on his head. But, whoever desires to find a full account of this history, let him read the book of the expedition aforesaid, where it is particularly treated of.\* And, at the time of this conquest, that is, about the year of Christ MCXX.

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\* The Italian editor remarks, that the work here referred to by Villani must have



the buildings of the temple and of the hospital of Jerusalem were begun."

Lib. v. cap. 3 relates the reconciliation of the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa with the pope. The latter, placing his right foot on the emperor's neck, repeated the passage from the Psalter—*Super aspidem et basiliscum conculcabis* &c., on which the emperor remarked—*Non tibi, sed Petro*. He was, however, obliged to submit, and, as an atonement for his sins against the church, to undertake the crusade in which he perished, and in which our Richard I. made so conspicuous a figure.

Cap. 4 relates the quarrel of Richard with Philip King of France respecting the city of Acre, the seizure of Normandy by the latter, and the lineage of the Kings of England, deduced from Robert, duke of that province. The murder of Thomas à Becket by Henry II. is mentioned in strong terms of reprobation; and it is remarkable that King John is here also represented as the most courteous prince in the world!\*

The Guelph and Gibelline parties, which so long raged with deadly animosity in Italy, are stated, in cap. 38 of the same book, to have been first introduced into Florence by a feud between two noble families of that city.

"How the Guelph and Gibelline parties arose in Florence."

"In the year of Christ MCCXV. Messire Gherardo Orlandi being chief magistrate of Florence, as Messire Bondelmonti de Bondelmonti, a noble citizen of Florence, who had made an engagement to take to wife a lady of the family of the Amidei, honourable and noble citizens, was riding about the city, being a graceful and handsome cavalier, a lady of the family of the Donati called to him, and, expressing her surprise at his choice of the lady he had espoused, or rather promised to espouse, shewed him her daughter, who was extremely beautiful, saying, *I had reserved this my daughter for you*: whereupon the said Messire Bondelmonti, instigated by the devil,† was so smitten with her, that he gave his word, and married her. On this, the relations of the lady to whom he was first engaged have been of great antiquity, as he is himself antecedent to the other writers of that country who have treated of this part of history. It has, no doubt, perished.

\* See the anecdotes relating to this prince, extracted from *Le Cento Novelle Antiche*, in the first number of this article.

† *Per sussidio diabolico*. We should say, —He fell devilishly in love with her.

assembled together, indignant at the dishonour done to them, and took that accursed counsel, the animosity arising from which has divided and devastated the city of Florence; for a number of the most noble families conspired together to revenge this insult on the aforesaid Messire Bondelmonti. And, consulting in what way they should do it, whether by attacking him with weapons or unarmed, Mosca de Lamberti let fall those accursed words, —*Cosa fatta capo ha*;\* intimating that he should be dispatched, as was accordingly done. For, on Easter morning, the day of our Lord's resurrection, the conspirators met at the house of the Amidei, in the quarter of St. Stephen; and the said Messire Bondelmonti coming from the other side of the Arno, mounted on a white palfrey, and splendidly attired in a new white robe, as soon as he reached the foot of the old bridge, exactly at the pilaster where the statue of Mars stood, he was dragged from his horse by Schiatta degli Uberti, and at the same time attacked and wounded by Mosca de Lamberti and Lambertuccio Amidei; while his veins were cut by Oderigo Fifanti,—one of the Counts Gangalandi being in company with them. At the report of this thing, the whole city was in arms, and this assassination of Messire Bondelmonti was the cause and commencement of the accursed Guelph and Gibelline parties in Florence. For, though there were before many divisions among the noble families of the city, on account of the disputes and dissensions between the church and the empire, on this occasion all the nobility and other citizens divided, some siding with the Bondelmonti, who became the leaders of the Guelph party, and others with the Uberti, who were at the head of the Gibellines: from whence ensued great evil and ruin to our city, as we shall relate in the sequel; nor does there seem likely to be any end to it, unless the Lord shall put a stop to it. And it clearly appeared, that the enemy of the human race, for the sins of the Florentines, exerted his power through the idol of Mars, whom their Pagan ancestors formerly worshipped, since it was at the foot of his statue that this homicide, whence so much evil hath arisen to our city of Florence, was committed."

\* Literally — *When a thing is done there's an end of it*. The saying became proverbial in Italy, in the sense of our 'Dead dogs tell no tales.'

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE endeavoured as long as I could to maintain what Mr. Addison somewhere calls the honest prejudices of an Englishman; that is, I have wished to consider my own country the freest, the happiest, and the best, in the world.

This delusion, however, is now dissipating.—The events since the peace, more particularly the arbitrary proceedings of the government; the cruel and unjust measures sanctioned by Parliament; the distress and misery every where apparent; the increased and increasing pressure of rates and taxes; and withal, the heavy expense of living; make it an imperative duty on me to seek an asylum elsewhere, for the remainder of my days. America is the country of my election; and, as the means will be forthcoming of employing workmen on an extended scale of operation, in perhaps the western territory, the object of this address is to entreat information from some of your numerous intelligent readers, as to the sort of workmen that it would be necessary to employ upon an extent of (say) fifteen hundred acres, including bricklayers, carpenters, &c. and agricultural labourers: whether the chance of obtaining the needful hands should be left until we reach the shores of the Atlantic, or provision made here before-hand? How far we are lawfully authorised to enter into engagements of this nature with workmen of our own country, to whom we should undoubtedly give a preference: or, in case we are legally barred from engaging with artificers of our own country, whether Germans can be obtained of the description wanted: and, lastly, what terms and conditions would be equitable between the parties under the circumstances here stated, with such as chose to embark in this undertaking?

Your giving the above a corner in your valuable Magazine, will much oblige,

N. J.

Sept. 10, 1818.

QUERY.—Would it be advisable to take out female servants?

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS on some of the PHENOMENA of SPACE, MATTER, and MOTION.

SPACE is an existence *sui generis*, and necessarily INFINITE.

MATTER exists in it and within it, and is necessarily diffused through all

space; because ELASTIC MEDIUMS, composed of moving atoms, necessarily diffuse themselves, or enlarge their circle of rotation, in every space not pre-occupied.

All the PHENOMENA of matter are mechanically wrought by its impulses, motions, and relative arrangements in the receptacle of space.

We cannot define Space, because it has no genera and species; nor Matter, nor Motion, for the same reason. We can treat of them by no analogy or comparison, because they are ultimate existences, and are the highest abstractions.

Matter in its ultimate particles seems to be identified with space, and to confer its own powers with reference to other matter on space. Yet space contains matter, and is the universal receptacle of all its varied condensations, powers, and mechanical actions.

Space is, in like manner, the receptacle of the Artificer of matter; and matter is the antagonist power, action and re-action producing all phenomena.

Space is, in like manner, necessarily eternal; and space and matter in various forms are co-equal and co-existent.

The definition of Motion, *that it is the result of impulse which, when communicated to matter, confers on it momentum or potentiality*, is superior to the old definition, *which describes it as consisting in the change of the relative places of bodies*, and it leads us to many new and important conclusions.

Without motion, matter would neither produce nor exhibit any phenomena, and therefore motion, as it variously affects various matter, and various arrangements of matter, is essentially the cause of all material phenomena.

As matter cannot move itself, or originate its own motions, the existence of a supreme *primum mobile* seems to be a necessary consequence of the existence of any motion.

When motion has, by any means, been originated, its transfer from body to body is competent to produce all the phenomena which we witness; while the infinitude of space seems capable of absorbing and appropriating all the motions which, from any cause, may be originated within an infinitude of time.

Matter, in changing its place, generates what we call MOTION.

In progressing, it displaces other matter which previously filled the space, and transfers its motion to that matter, and this power of displacing other matter,



ter, and transferring its motion to that matter, constitutes the phenomena which we call *momentum*.

The parting with impulse or with motion (which in the same body measures impulse,) to other particles, is what has heretofore been called resistance or friction.

The number of particles is proportioned to density, consequently the transfer of impulse or motion is generally proportioned to density.

Thus, if a stone be impelled by any force in air, it parts with its impulse to the particles of air through which it passes in a certain distance, as perhaps 1000 yards; but, if impelled with the same force in water, in which the number of particles to those in air is as 1000 to 1, it will move (other principles being the same,) but 1 yard; or, if impelled in mercury, which is 18 times heavier than water, it will move but 2 inches. In each case the impulse or motion has been transferred; the stone had acquired it, but it parted with it as it met with particles of matter to turn aside, or move out of its course; and the motion or impulse communicated in its progress to the patient matter is equal to that lost by the moving stone.

The contrivances of man to diminish friction are all so many contrivances to prevent bodies in motion from parting with it by contact with other bodies at rest, or moving in opposite directions.

Thus, a top spins long, because it parts with its motion only in one point at the peg. Spin it in water and it spins but a thousandth part of the time; or bring any concrete body in contact with its side, and it instantly parts with its motion to the concrete body, and stops.

The spinning of a top well exemplifies the transfer and concentration of motion. The rapid jerk of the hand is communicated to the top, and the top acquires the velocity of the hand at its axle, and an increase at its circumference. The power of transfer to the air is, however, increased in proportion to the size of the revolving surface; hence a large top will not revolve so long as a small one.

An axle of a top presents a smaller surface than the sphere of a top, but an axle would not revolve in equilibrium; the erect revolution arises from the equal swing of the mass. The mechanism of the sphere annexed to the axle further *augments* the rate of motion at the sur-

face; but, as the increased surface acts against an increased surface of circumambient media, the *augmentation* serves proportionally to diminish the period of continuance.

The quantity of motion originating in the rapid jerk of the hand is the same; the varied phenomena result therefore from the varied forms through which, or in which, the quantity of motion is transferred. Hence the same motion produces different phenomena, as it is transferred to different forms; and hence the various phenomena of nature resulting from the common cause of matter in motion, transferring that motion to other matter.

But the hand that jerks the top does not create the motion; nor does the Will which determined the motion of the hand create the motion. The Will, in truth, applied itself chiefly to the opposite extremity of the body; it caused that extremity to act on the earth, which is always in motion, and to transfer a part of that mundane motion to the opposite side of the body's centre of motion,—which transfer enabled the hand to give the jerk, and which jerk it communicated by the artifice of the string to the axle of the top.

The motion of the top is, therefore, a portion of the motion of the earth transferred and modified. Every animal, in truth, is a lever, whose fulcrum is his centre of motion or of *centripetation*; and every motion is produced by the re-action of the opposite extremity of the lever on the ground or earth. The motion of the animal is not created, but imparted by the earth to the near extremity, and transferred to the opposite extremity by the re-action of his lever. He is said to be in health when this connexion of the two ends of the animal-lever is perfect: when imperfect, he becomes weak, feeble, and what is called diseased; and, when the connexion is destroyed, he is dead.

The Will merely connects the two ends of the lever, or determines the passage of the motion, through the nerves and muscles, from the earth; and does not create or originate the motion.

It seems plain that no motion is or can be created, or is necessary to be created, for any animal purpose; but it is rendered certain, that all animal motion is transferred from the earth to animals by the fact that, in a race, a horse will not go so far in the same time, when he follows the earth, or goes from

from west to east, as when he meets it, and goes from east to west; and so a man will be longer in walking from the stern to the head of a ship, sailing before the wind, than in walking from head to stern.

In a wheel-carriage, drawn by horses, the motion is transferred by the will of the animal, serving as a fulcrum, from the earth by the horse's feet, to the superior muscles, to which the harness has been attached. From these muscles the motion passes to the harness, and along the harness to the carriage. It is a case of impulse, or of borrowed or transferred motion, in which the moving cause goes before the dragged patient.

The primary force or motion is again dissipated to the earth by the pressure or friction of the waggon-wheels. This pressure or friction equalizes the impulse at the moment the waggon ceases to move; but, while in motion, it is less than the impulse. The motion drawn from the earth by the re-action of the horse's feet is obviously returned to it again by the wheels, and this act of returning motion is called friction.

The phenomena which take place at the point of contact of the earth and wheels merits special consideration. The collision of the wheels, or concentration of motion, at the axle and earth, generates HEAT, often very intense; hence it would appear that heat is concentrated motion, under some peculiar modifications. Indeed, is not all heat a modification of motion? Have we any heat which has not been originated by, or which may not be traced to, known motions, or to the palpable transfer of motion from body to body? Every transfer, in generating friction, generates heat; and evidently in some bodies more than in others? Is there not an inaptness in some bodies to receive or transfer motion? What is the office of air, or the effect in air, in the process? Does not this varying inaptness vary the power and the phenomena of generated heat?

Motion, in fact, not only produces all phenomena by transfer, but the mode of transfer, owing partly to the internal construction of bodies, and partly to the mechanism employed by art or nature, seems to be the proximate cause of the varied degrees and species of phenomena.

The novel doctrine, that all motion is transferred and transferrable, leads us therefore to examine the laws of trans-

fer; and this examination must lead to new and original views of nature and nature's laws.

#### COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**ERHAPS some of your philosophical readers will have the goodness to give us the *rationale* of the following fact, which I have had from unquestionable authority, and which can be well attested. In the month of February, twenty grains of heated oats, and twenty grains seemingly well-ripened and well-saved oats of last year's produce, upon the same field, were sown in the hot-house at H—y Lodge, a northern seat of the Marquis of H—y. The heated seeds all vegetated, and shewed a fine blade, but only seven of the sound corn shewed any fructifying sign. Is it not possible that this occurrence may lead to some practical application? Our most scientific farmers and gardeners acknowledge they cannot account for it. Natural philosophy, aided by chemical principles, may, perhaps, discover the latent cause, and direct it to some useful end. AGENORIA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** WAS lately doomed to spend an evening alone in a small inn, and by accident met with an odd volume of a magazine, for the year 1756: I amused myself with making the following extracts, thinking they might be acceptable to some of your readers. Let any one read the Annals of the Old Bailey now, and, comparing them with those of the above period, endeavour to ascertain the cause of the disparity, both of the number of convictions and the enormity of the offences.

Jan. 20, 1756.—Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the three following prisoners received sentence of death, viz.—Andrew Brinkworth, for forgery; Alexander Thompson, for not surrendering himself, he being duly declared a bankrupt; and John Boswell, a thief-taker, for robbing Frederic Lenard, near Devonshire-square. Twenty-eight to be transported, two to be whipped, and three branded.

March 27.—Thursday night, in consequence of an information sent to John Fielding and Sanders Welch, esqrs. nine notorious sharpers were taken from the E O table, in the Assembly in the Hay-market, most of them dressed in rich clothes



clothes and swords, hired from Monmouth-street; among them was—a fiddler, formerly a tapster, dressed in rich silver tissue; a broken publican, in brown and silver; a sausage merchant, in cut velvet; a journeyman founder, in blue and silver; and several others in black. They were all re-examined before the magistrates, and, for want of sureties, committed to prison, according to the statute.

April 13.—Last Thursday, John Simmonds, alias Spanish Jack, was executed at Maidstone, for stealing a silver tankard from the Prince of Orange's Head at Rochester. As he was an old offender, and knew, and had had dealings with, the thief-takers, as well those in Newgate as some at present at liberty, he was particularly asked, at the place of execution, concerning them; when he declared, that, at the instigation of M'Daniel and others, he did, in September 1751, entice William Holmes, John Newton, and Francis Mandeville, to commit a robbery in Whitechapel; who, in a few days afterwards, were apprehended by the gang of thief-takers, and were all three capitally convicted the ensuing sessions, in October, and afterwards executed at Tyburn, and he admitted in evidence: and, though they had 420*l.* reward, he only received 10*l.*—M'Daniel cheating him of the rest of his share.

May 6.—Last Saturday evening, Stephen M'Daniel, John Berry, two of the thief-takers, and Mary Jones, an accomplice with them, were put to the bar at the Old Bailey, and arraigned on two indictments, found by the Grand Jury at Hicks's Hall, on Thursday last; one for the wilful murder of Joshua Kiddon, whom they wrongfully prosecuted for a pretended robbery on the highway, committed by him in the parish of Tottenham, on the said Mary Jones; and the other for conspiring the death of the said Joshua Kiddon. Also, at the same time, John Berry and Mary Jones were arraigned on a third indictment, found by the Grand Jury of London the day before, charging them with wilful and corrupt perjury on the trial of the said Kiddon at the Old Bailey. To all which indictments they pleaded not guilty, and their trials were put off to next sessions.—At this session six received sentence of death, two to be transported fourteen years, twenty-one for seven years, and one branded:

June 8.—On Saturday, at the Old Bailey, the thief-takers, M'Daniel, Berry, and Mary Jones, were tried for the murder of Joshua Kiddon, a porter, whom they unjustly accused of robbing the said Mary Jones near Edmonton, and caused him to be tried, convicted, and executed, in the year 1754, for the sake of the reward for apprehending him. They were  
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found guilty; but, a point of law arising, sentence was respited for the opinion of the judges. Their trial lasted about twelve hours.—At this session, seventeen received sentence of transportation for seven years, one to be branded, and one to be whipped.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*

SIR,

THE documents here submitted to the observation of the reader, being some of the most curious and antient relics preserved in the Welsh language, I beg permission to insert the original triads with the translation, as I consider them of such importance, as to claim that public notice which is afforded by the extensive circulation of the *Monthly Magazine*.\*

These triads comprehend the general principles of laws for the government of society in its first advance towards civilization, similar, in several points, to what is represented as existing among the Tartars and other nomadic tribes: for it will be seen, that they bear internal evidence of being adapted to a state of more early character than has existed within the scope of our historical periods; and, therefore, we may presume to refer them to the era to which they are attributed, in the title they bear—of *Dynwal Moelmud*. But it would be a difficult matter to determine, with any precision, the epoch when this venerable lawgiver flourished. Our antiquaries have generally agreed in fixing it as having been about three centuries before the Christian era. The Welsh laws, digested by *Hywel the Good*, in the ninth century, often refer to the antient code of *Dynwal*. Several of the historical triads also record the name of *Dynwal*, as a legislator who first gave order to the social institutes of the *Cymry*; but, as those triads are void of dates, they only help us with inferences towards ascertaining historical periods, by the succession of names recorded as the progenitors of *Beli the Great*; and this *Beli* being the father of *Caswallon*, to whom, as primary elder, the supreme command of all the British tribes constitutionally devolved, for opposing the invasion of Cæsar, we there arrive at a known period, from which we may dare

\* These triads are extracted from the *Archæology of Wales*, vol. iii. p. 283, wherein they precede the institutes of *Dynwal Moelmud*, comprised in 248 triads.

take a retrospective glance into the region of mist beyond the verge of history.

In the English version, I have adhered as closely as possible to the phraseology of the original triads, and have even preserved some ambiguities, without, I hope, creating any; and, by so doing, the reader is left to his own discretion towards obtaining the true meaning.

In conclusion, it may be necessary to mention a difficulty there was of fixing upon a term to express the signification of *Clud*, which is the title of these triads; but, at length, the word *Mote* was adopted, as nearest to the purpose. The import of *Clud* is, what is brought, conveyed, or moved to a mass, heap, or aggregate; and, I presume, that the abstract meaning of *Mote*, an assembly, is a bringing or moving to an aggregate; a meaning which it bears in several languages, and, therefore, is to be identified with the Latin word *Motus*. At all events, it is necessary to bear in mind that it requires such a sense as used in this article.

*Triodd Dyfnwal Moel-*  
*mud, a elwir Triodd*  
*y Cludau, a Thri-*  
*odd y Cargludau.*

*The Triads of Dyfn-*  
*wal-Moelmud, which*  
*are called the Triads*  
*of Motes, and the*  
*Triads of Car-Motes.*

1. Tair clud cyvar-  
wedd y sydd: bardd-  
oniaeth, govaniaeth,  
a thelynoriaeth. Neu  
val hyn, Tair clud  
gyvannedd y sydd  
yn mraint devodau  
cenedl y Cymry:  
bardd, feryllt, a thel-  
ymior.

2. Tri pheth a  
wnant gludgartrev:  
cenedl, braint, a  
rhyvel.

3. Tri cartrevol-  
deb y sydd: cyviaith,  
cyvar, a cyvarv.

4. Tair clud arvoll  
y sydd: cynghaws,  
cyvathrac, a difyn;

1. There are three  
social motives: of bard-  
ism,\* metallurgy, and  
harp professorship.  
Or thus, There are  
three domestic  
motes, under the  
privilege of the cus-  
toms of the nation  
of the Cymry: a bard,  
a metalist,† and a  
harpist.

2. Three things  
constitute a mote  
domicil: a nation,  
privilege, and war.

3. There are three  
domiciliations: com-  
mon language, com-  
mon tillage, and com-  
mon weapon.

4. There are three  
motes of restraint:  
jurisprudence, alli-

\* Though the corresponding word *bar-*  
*dism* be here retained, yet the strict im-  
port of the original is *ethics*.

† The vulgar meaning of the original is  
*smith-craft*; but, antiently, the smith raised  
the ore, and converted it into metal.

sev nawdd a cyv-  
nawdd.

5. Tair clud gyv-  
nawdd y sydd: di-  
naclud, mesori, a  
cyvar; sev yw dyled  
i bawb ei law yn a  
vetro.

6. Tair clud nt-  
gorn y sydd: dygyn-  
null gwlad gan riain  
a phencenedlodd,  
corn cynhanav, a  
corn cad a rhyvel  
rhag gormes gor-  
wlad ac estrawn.

7. Tair clud gyv-  
arv y sydd: rhag  
estravn a gormes  
gorwlad, rhag a dor-  
ont vraint a cyv-  
raith, a rhag gwyllt-  
vilod rheipus.

8. Tair clud gym-  
horth y sydd: beirdd  
yn eu cylc clera,  
dymcwel o ryvel, ac  
eillion yn nawdd  
cenedl y Cymry.

9. Tair clud ddy-  
cwel y sydd: iaith,  
braint, a cenedl.  
Neu, o vodd arall,  
ceraint, cyvar, a  
cyviaith: sev, nis  
gellir carddycwel yn  
ddiormes, oni bydd  
nn odd y tri tros  
hyny.

10. Tair clud ormes  
y sydd: symud car  
heb vraint heb gen-  
ad, cyre gosgordd  
estravn heb rybudd  
heb ammod, a barn  
heb wlad heb ynad,  
neu heb wlad ac  
arglwyddi rhiaint.

ance, and defence;  
that is, protection  
and mutual protec-  
tion.

5. There are three  
motes of mutual pro-  
tection: an over-  
spreading mote, a  
mast-gathering, and  
common tillage; for  
it is the duty of  
every one to have  
his hand in what  
he may be able to  
effect.

6. There are three  
trumpet motives: the  
convention of a coun-  
try by elders and  
heads of tribes, the  
horn of judicature,  
and the horn of bat-  
tle and war against  
the trespass of a  
border-country and  
stranger.

7. There are three  
motes of general ar-  
mament: against a  
stranger and the  
trespass of a border-  
country, against  
those who violate  
privilege and law,  
and against voraci-  
ous wild animals.

8. There are three  
motes of aid: to  
bards in their circuit  
of instruction, in a  
retreat from war, and  
to aliens under the  
protection of the  
nation of the Cymry.

9. There are three  
advenient motives:  
language, privilege,  
and nation. Or, in  
another form, rela-  
tives, common tillage,  
and common lan-  
guage; that is, the  
return of a car can-  
not be effected with-  
out trespass, but un-  
der the sanction of  
one of these three.

10. There are three  
trespass motives: the  
removal of a car  
without privilege  
and licence, the ap-  
proach of a strange  
band of men without  
notice and without  
stipulation, and a  
verdict without jury  
and



and judge, or without country and patrician lords.

11. Tair clud varlin y sydd: cenedlgysevin yn ngorsedd gwlad arhiaint, ynad ag ei bleidoriau yn myned gan varn a cyvraith, a thywysawg ag ei osgordd yn myned yn rhyvel gorwlad. Sev yw barlin, rhiaint a phencenedlodd, neu beneiviaid cenedl a cynghaws.

12. Tair clud y sydd, ac ar y lle delont eu cynnal ac eu porthi: â vyddont yn mraint barlin, â vyddont yn mraint heirdd, ac â vyddont yu mraint amddivad.

13. Tair clud addwyn y sydd: beirdd yu darogan heddwç, cyrç cynhanav, a phriodas.

14. Tair clud gymmrawd y sydd: dygynnall gwlad a rhiaint yn dosbarth cyvreithian a barn cywlad, beirdd yn athrawon gwybodaau lle cyrçont yn ngorsedd, a cydgyvarç cenedl yn nghyrç golyçwyd ar y prwylliau arbenigion.

15. Tair clud vargad y sydd: cyrç gelyn gorwlad, llêv neu gorn murn a cynllwyn, a thrêv ar dân; sev y dylid gynnorthwy gan bawb.

16. Tri çorn cynghlad y sydd: corn cybauav, corn dadl-

11. There are three motes of supreme origin: a primitive nation in its convention of country and elders, a judge with his pleaders proceeding with judgment and law, and a general with his army engaged in border-country warfare.

Supreme origin means, elders and heads of tribes, or chiefs of a nation and its judicature.

12. There are three motes which claim support and maintenance from whatever place they come into: those who have the privilege of supreme origin, those who are in the privilege of bards, and those who are in the privilege of destitution.

13. There are three civil motes: bards in proclaiming peace, resort to judicature, and a marriage.

14. There are three motes of fraternal union: a convention of country and elders for regulating the laws and jurisprudence of a common country, bards as teachers of sciences when they assemble in session, and the general convocation of a nation in the resort of worship on the solemn high festivals.

15. There are three motes of precipitancy: the approach of a border-country enemy, the cry or horn of murder and waylaying, and a town on fire; for there ought to be assistance given by every one.

16. There are three horns of general motes: the horn of

an, a çorn golyçwyd.

17. Tair clud gynhwrv y sydd: corn gwlad, llongau o wlad estrawn yn medru tîr, ac annychwel cênad gwlad a rhiaint o wlad estrawn.

18. Tair clud gyvarç y sydd: aredig, gwylgampau, a goddeithiau coedydd; sev, o gyvarç nis dylid en hattal.

19. Tri çyvarç gwlad: corn cycwyn, gwaedd yn llys, a gosteg golyçwyd.

20. Tair clud anglyvarç y sydd: helwriaeth, ydgyrç, a çlawdd haiarn; sev, nid rhaid cyvarç o agen cyrçont. Neu, o vodd arall, nid rhaid cyvarç eu cyrçu.

21. Tair clud ymlid y sydd: blaidd, gwilliaid, a çi cyndeiriawg; a phawb â glywont y gwaedd â ddylent ymgydgyrç.

22. Tair dinauclud y sydd: cyrç estrawn yn anghyvarç, anrhaith gorwlad, a çnud bleiddiau.

23. Tair clud vreiniawl y sydd: cylç brenin neu riaint yn en cyvoethau, cyrç beirdd yn ngorsedd gyvallwy, a çyrç dwyvolion yn ngolyçwyd. Ac yn rhai llyfrau val hyn; cyrç yngneidiaeth, cyrç beirdd a çlêr, a çyrç golyçwyd.

harvest, the horn of pleadings, and the horn of worship.

17. There are three motes of commotion: the horn of the country, ships from a strange country making for the land, and the not returning of a national herald from a foreign country.

18. There are three motes by notice: tilage, festival games, and the clearing of woods by fire; for, upon notice given, they ought not to be stopped.

19. There are three notices of a country: a horn of march, a cry in court, and a proclamation of worship.

20. There are three motes without notice: hunting, corn-gathering, and an iron mine; that is, a notice is not required from such as resort thereto; or, in another way, it is not needful to greet of resorting to them.

21. There are three motes of pursuit: a wolf, robbers, and a mad dog; and all that shall hear the alarm ought to assemble mutually together.

22. There are three overspreading motes: the approach of a stranger without warning, the predation of a border-country, and a skulk of wolves.

23. There are three privileged motes: the circuit of a king or elders in their territories, an assembly of bards in competent session, and an assembly of religious people in worship. And in some books thus: an assembly of judicature, an assembly of bards and pupils, and

and an assembly of worship.

24. Tair clndgyrç  
vreiniawl o addwyn-  
der gwarantedig  
cenedl y Cymry y  
sydd, ac ni ddylid â  
elai yn eu herbyn:  
cyrç cênad gorwlad,  
cyrç beirdd gorwlad  
yn ngorsedd wrth  
vraint a devawd  
beirdd Ynys Pryd-  
ain, a cyrç eillion yn  
bêdd, ac yn nawdd  
Duw ac ei daugnev.

25. Tair clud gyc-  
wyn gyfredin ysydd:  
serç, budd, a goçel  
cosb ac annraint.

26. Tair clud ddeol  
y sydd: murn a  
çynllwyn, brâd teyr-  
nedd; sev, brâd  
gwlâd a çenedl, ac  
aurhaithledrad an-  
wyllyniawg. Sev y  
dylai bawb yn  
nghlyw y corn fordd  
y cerdder vnyed yn  
nghyrç y deol hyny,  
bob rhyw ac oedran,  
a çynnalcyvarth gan  
gwn, yn ydd eler hyd  
rhoddi ar vôr, ac ydd  
elo â ddeoler dring-  
cinawr odd y golwg.

27. Tair clud gym-  
hill y sydd, a govyn  
cynghlud ar bob  
dyledawg cynnwyn-  
awl: cyrç yn ngor-  
sedd gwlâd a çenedl,  
cyrç rhyvel gorwlad,  
a cyrç carllawedr-  
awg. Sev yw car-  
llawedrawg, un â  
vyddo braint symud  
ei gâr neu ei vwd  
pan y myno.

24. There are three  
privileged mote pro-  
gressions, under the  
warranted civil sys-  
tem of the nation of  
the Cymry, and there  
ought not to be that  
should go against  
them: the progress  
of a herald of a bor-  
der-country, the pro-  
gress of the bards of  
a border-country in  
session under the  
privilege and custom  
of the bards of the  
Isle of Prydain, and  
the progress of aliens  
in tranquillity, and  
in the protection of  
God and his peace.

25. There are three  
general motes of  
egress: love, profit,  
and avoidance of  
punishment and de-  
gradation.

26. There are three  
motes of exile: mur-  
der and waylaying,  
treason against the  
sovereign, that is,  
treason against the  
country and the na-  
tion, and barbarous  
predatory robbery.  
For every one in the  
hearing of the horn,  
in the direction of  
its progress, of what-  
ever age or condi-  
tion, ought to pro-  
ceed in the act of  
that exile, and main-  
tain a barking of  
dogs, until it shall  
be that the one to  
be exiled shall be  
driven on the sea,  
and be sixty hours  
out of sight.

27. There are three  
motes of compact,  
and requiring the  
co-operating mote of  
every free native:  
a resort in session  
of the country and  
a resort of  
border-country war-  
fare, and the resort  
of a car-conductor.  
A car-conductor is  
one having the pri-  
vilege of removing

28. Tri çarllawedr-  
awg y sydd: ang-  
hydvrrawd, ac ang-  
hyttir, ac â vyddo  
wrth vraint o ben-  
cenedl. Sev yw  
carllawedrawg, â  
vyddo braint iddo  
symud ei gâr lle y  
myno, neu symud i  
arall o vâh heb golli  
braint a brodoriaeth,  
yn y lle y symuto o  
hano, tra nad elo yn  
ngwlâd gelyn ac  
estravn: sev yw  
gwlâd estravn am-  
gen o briv genedl, a  
gorwlad amgen o  
gyvoeth oc yr un  
briv genedl.

29. Tair clud gyc-  
attal y sydd: pence-  
nedl, priodasawg, ac  
â vyddo wrth swydd  
gwlâd a çyvoeth; a  
çargyvattal â eu  
gelwir, am nis gellir  
eu hebgor yn ngwlâd  
a çenedl.

30. Tair clud vâ-  
nawg y sydd: pen-  
cenedl ag ei osgordd,  
beirdd ag eu nodd-  
edigion o awenydd-  
ion, ac ynad ag ei  
wyr llys. Sev, yn  
mân y byddont y  
bydd eu braint ac  
eu trwydded.

31. Tair clud gyc-  
ran y sydd: braint  
clud varlin, âr gy-  
sevin, a helwriaeth.  
Sev y bydd idd y  
rhai hyn hawl a  
çyvrân yn y vrodor-  
iaeth wrth hyn o  
bethau pan y myner.

his car or his tent at  
his will.

28. There are three  
car-conductors: the  
unconnected in le-  
gislation, the uncon-  
nected in land, & one  
under the privilege  
of a chief of a tribe.  
A car-conductor is  
one having the pri-  
vilege of moving his  
car wherever he may  
think fit, or to move  
to another place  
without losing the  
privilege of frater-  
nity, where he moves  
out of, whilst he shall  
not go into the coun-  
try of an enemy and  
stranger: and the  
country of a stranger  
is such as is not of  
the same primary  
nation, and a bor-  
der-country of ano-  
ther common weal,  
and of the same pri-  
mary nation.

29. There are three  
motes of general  
prevention: the head  
of a tribe, a married  
man, and such as  
shall be attached to  
the office of a coun-  
try and common-  
wealth; and they  
are called car-im-  
peded persons, be-  
cause they cannot  
be dispensed with in  
a country and nation.

30. There are three  
exalted motes: the  
head of a tribe with  
his retinue, bards  
with their wards of  
students, and a jus-  
ticiary with his men  
of the court. For,  
where they are, there  
shall be their privi-  
lege and freedom.

31. There are three  
motes of participa-  
tion: the privilege  
of a mote of supreme  
origin, common til-  
lage, and hunting.  
For, to these three  
motes there shall be  
claim and participa-  
tion in the fraternity  
as to such things  
when required.

32. There



32. Tair clud ang-  
en y sydd : newyn  
yn ngwlad, daiardor  
neu liveiriain, a  
gortec estrawn.  
Sev, rhagddynt y  
dervydd braint a  
biodoriaeth yn  
ngwlad, a myned  
oddygenedlar encil,  
ac yno degeu oddy  
newydd yn nghym-  
mrawd y genedl.

33. Tair caethglud  
y sydd : gelyn gor-  
vodedig, a gwilliaid  
cywlad, a cywyn  
anghenad, sev a  
symudo ei gar neu  
ei vwd heb vrait  
heb genad. Ac y  
tri rhyw hyn o ddyn-  
ion a ddoder yn  
nghaethglud ac yn  
eillion hyd yn mhen  
y nawved aq.

34. Tair clud gyn-  
niwair y sydd : bu-  
geiliaid trevgordd  
yn arail eu preidd-  
ian, ymlid gwyllt-  
vild rheipus gan  
gorn gwlad, a beirdd  
yn darogan wrth  
wiad a genedl.

32. There are three  
motes of necessity :  
a famine in a coun-  
try, a rupture of the  
earth or floodings,  
and conquest by a  
stranger. For, be-  
fore those the privi-  
lege of society in a  
country is at an end,  
and the nation be-  
comes dispersed, and  
is then to begin anew  
its community as a  
nation.

33. There are three  
bond-motes : a van-  
quished enemy, rob-  
bers of a common  
country, and unper-  
mitted removal, or  
such as removes his  
car or his tent with-  
out privilege and  
without permit. And  
these three sorts of  
persons are placed  
in bond-mote, and  
as aliens to the end  
of the ninth descent.

34. There are three  
concurrent motes :  
the herdsmen of a  
township tending  
their flock, the pur-  
suit of voracious wild  
animals with the  
horn of a country,  
and bards proclaim-  
ing for the country  
and nation.

MEIRION.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**A**STRONOMICAL pursuits are the  
natural bent of my mind, though  
my situation in life will not let me give  
full scope to my inclination; but, from  
the extensive circulation of your valua-  
ble miscellany, I am encouraged to be-  
lieve, that some of your astronomical  
readers will be kind enough to assist  
me in my present enquiry. I have by  
me, Whiston's Lectures on Astronomy;  
but, in the calculation of eclipses, I find  
the tables are not complete: there is  
no table of the sun's horizontal parallax,  
which prevents me from calculating  
eclipses throughout. I have had recom-  
mended to me the tables of Mr. Thomas  
Street, and the celebrated tables of Dr.  
Edmund Halley. If any of your corres-  
pondents can inform me if there are any  
astronomical tables more recent than the  
authors above mentioned, that are more

correct, and will facilitate the calcula-  
tion of eclipses, I shall be exceedingly  
obliged to that gentleman for his kind-  
ness, as it will contribute much to the  
pleasure of the exercises of my leisure  
hours.\*

A. E.

Lincoln.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE many fatal accidents from the  
indiscreet use of bathing that have  
fallen under my notice, have led me to  
make the following experiments, the  
insertion of which in your Monthly  
Magazine will oblige me; my sole in-  
tention being the benefit of my fellow  
men: if the perusal should be the means  
of saving but one life, I shall be abun-  
dantly recompensed for my trouble.

I was aware that the human body was  
specifically lighter than water, and my  
business was to try whether a person,  
not being a swimmer, by preserving  
due presence of mind, might not save  
himself from drowning without moving  
hand or foot.

In order thereto, I immersed head  
foremost to the bottom of a cold-bath,  
(the depth up to my chin;) I kept per-  
fectly still, emerged to the surface, quite  
erect, except drawing up my feet, that  
they might not touch the bottom.

My head rose wholly above the water,  
and then I sunk a little, as much as  
covered my mouth, and again ascended:  
thus I continued approximating to an  
equilibrium.

When the vital action in the lungs  
was exhausted, I threw my head back;  
thereby elevating the nostrils, and in-  
haled fresh air with but little difficulty.  
I remained in this state more than a  
minute. A person, in temperate water,  
would have more than a double ad-  
vantage: first, the cold would not so  
soon exhaust him, neither would it so  
soon produce contraction or density of  
the body, by which it is rendered more  
preponderative.

Another piece of information I wish  
to give, which I have seen practised by  
a few swimmers beside myself; this is  
to lie on the back at full stretch, moving  
only the hands from the wrists, with a  
little of the lower arms, throwing the  
head back: a person may thus ride just  
under the surface of the water, the face

\* We think it probable, that our cor-  
respondent will discover the information  
which he seeks in Mr. Squire's Grammar  
of Astronomy, recently published.—EDIT.  
remaining

remaining above it, with ease, for a length of time. But I find that a person can lie just covered with the water without any motion at all, by throwing the arms beyond the head, stretched out: thus the arms and legs, both preponderative, will balance each other, being buoyed up by the trunk; and breathing will be free and easy if the water is not disturbed. I have frequently done it for several minutes, but it may be continued as long as the body retains its heat, and contraction by cold does not commence.

Again, if one be bereaved of the use of his hands, if his feet are at liberty he may keep head and shoulders above water, by exercising them in the same manner as he would make short leaps on shore. These experiments I have often repeated; and, were they inculcated on the minds of men, I have no doubt many valuable lives may be saved out of the great number who find their death-bed in the watery deep\*. Let it be understood, these experiments have been made in fresh water; any person falling by accident into the briny deep will find more support, salt-water being about  $\frac{1}{3}$  part heavier than fresh; consequently  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the weight of the immersed part of the body in fresh, would, in salt water, be above the surface.

Having pen in hand, it may not be ill-timed to contradict an assertion which I lately noticed in a little publication, entitled, "The Art of Swimming made Easy." The author asserts, that, if you

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\* The number of persons drowned, according to the lists of the parish clerks of London, is, for the year 1814, one hundred and eleven;—for the year 1815, one hundred and thirty-two;—for 1816, one hundred and five;—and for the last year, one hundred and nineteen. But, do they give us more than half the number of these unfortunate persons? Are not half of those who die in London buried in grounds not belonging to the establishment, of which they do not take cognizance? If then this is the case, we may reasonably suppose that the number of persons drowned in London exceeds 200 annually; then, if we allow the metropolis to comprise one-seventh of the nation, perhaps we shall not exaggerate in supposing that 14 or 1500 of our fellow-creatures are drowned in England every year; and perhaps most of them because they could not swim. But, if it be allowed that one-third of these are suicides, even then, who can look at the sum without being shocked?

go into the water with your eyes shut, you cannot open them while under water; and, if you go in with them open, you cannot close them; assigning, as he supposes, a philosophical reason, viz. —the pressure of the water. Surely this must have been a mere conjecture of this gentleman's, which he asserted as a fact.

Now, I generally go into the water every day in summer, and, in winter, about three or four times a week; and, having experienced what the pressure of the water is in this respect, perhaps fifteen hundred times, I can assure the author of this little instructive book, that I find no more difficulty in opening and shutting my eyes, when lying at or diving along the bottom of a bath, four feet and a-half deep, than I do in the open air. This author must have supposed also, that the eyelids opened and shut like a door, or the lid of a chest! The fact is, the eyelids glide over the eyes; therefore, there is only the edge of the eyelid to contend with the pressure of the water, except a little addition for the eyelids being pressed a little harder on the eye. I consider the length of the eyelid to be about an inch, and the thickness  $\frac{3}{32}$  of an inch. This dimension would sustain a pressure of 3 ounces  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an ounce, at the depth of six feet, according to my calculation respecting the sunken bottle in your Number for April 1817, and at four times that depth  $14\frac{8}{13}$  ounces; but a little may, no doubt, be added to this for the pressure on the whole surface of the eye, as above mentioned,—perhaps  $\frac{1}{15}$  or  $\frac{1}{20}$  part more will be fully sufficient.

Since I have written the above, another book, of the kind just mentioned, has fallen into my hand. I have not had an opportunity of examining it so as to enable me to make any remarks as to its merits or demerits, at present; except an addition to the work, said to be the advice of Dr. Franklin to bathers.

In this advice it is asserted, that, if you go under water with your eyes shut, you cannot open them while under; assigning the same reason as the connoisseur before mentioned does. I am very sorry to see such an assertion; the very high respect I have for the memory of that great and excellent man, that zealous and able friend of mankind, Dr. Franklin, induces me to hope that he never made such an assertion, but that it is a mistake.

I have



I have even tried the difference in the number of vibrations of the eye-lids, in the water and out: while diving along the bottom of the bath\* from one end to the other, and back again, a distance of fifty-two feet, which occupied sixteen seconds of time, I found the number to be 100; and, after I came out, found that I could close and open the eye-lids in the same time 104 times. I have also tried the strength of the muscles of the eye-lids when diving on the bed of the river Lee, where it was nine feet and a-half deep; and found not the least difficulty in both opening and shutting my eyes.

I could not ascertain with precision at this depth, as a by-stander could not know when I was at the bottom; therefore, to reckon for myself was the best I could do; and I think, while under that pressure of water, the difference was as about 20 to 24 in the open air.

Sir, I think what has been ascertained as to the immense number that are drowned, renders it unnecessary for me to use any argument to shew the propriety of every person learning to swim: when I say every person, I mean females as well as males; for, why should not they learn to protect themselves from the attacks of a watery grave as well as we? Their lives are dearer to us than our own! They have hands and feet, and the same capacity; and no doubt are as capable of learning as we are: and, with all due regard to their delicacy, I should be proud, very proud, to have the honor of being their instructor, and could, I am persuaded, adopt a plan by which it may be accomplished without the least violence to their modesty; but, should they object to the instruction by a man generally, the necessary art might be communicated to a few females, if there are not such already taught, and it may thus be made general.

Besides the utility of learning to swim, what a delightful amusement is bathing in fine clear water, and how conducive to health! it is a blessing bestowed by our great Creator, which the better and more lovely part of our race, or a very small part thereof, do not enjoy. This, however, is the case in this country. I intend, as soon as convenient, to give some outlines of a plan for public bathing, for the accommoda-

tion of those who cannot afford to pay a shilling for a single dip, or twenty-five shillings and upwards for a year; and are under the necessity of going to the New River to bathe, generally, and thereby render that valuable stream of water filthy and unfit for use.

Mean time, if any other of your correspondents are disposed to suggest any plan like what I have now hinted at, I shall be gratified to see it introduced in your Monthly Magazine.

86, Paul-street, WESLEY BLOOR.  
Finsbury-square; Aug. 1.

P.S. I cannot fold up my paper without offering an assistant to those who would learn to swim; and that assistant is, a large gut from the bullock, called by butchers the wizen, or perhaps whizen; this gut is about two inches diameter, and perhaps from fourteen to twenty-two inches long. I have found three of them, altogether amounting to about four feet long, tied round a boy of nine years old, quite sufficient to support him on the water. From this, I suppose, as much as measures ten feet, or twelve feet, will be sufficient for an adult. They are to be tied round the body, beginning close under the arms, with the first and the next close to it, and so on with the rest, having one round the neck. If they are long enough to go quite round the body, all the better; in which case a person may tie them in front, and can do it himself; and, it may not be amiss to prevent them slipping downwards by fastening a string to each from that on the neck, or by putting it over the shoulders, or the like. But I think, the best way to fill them will be, when they are just taken out of the beast and cleaned, to tie them round any thing of the shape of a man's body, and blow them not very tight, as they will be the stronger; and, should not a right curve be obtained, they will be more pliable by being slackly filled. The use of these will be found far preferable to corks or bladders, for they are an hindrance to the spreading of the arms; but not so these.

I have now to add a little by way of caution, and I have done; and first, I advise those who bathe in strange waters, and have not the means of examining their bottom, not to plunge in violently, for fear of stakes or broken glass, or stones and the like: such things are not uncommon. I am informed that a young man, only a few days ago, fell on a stake in the New River, and his life is despaired of.

A few years ago, I myself was swimming in the Thames on my back, and very narrowly escaped running my head against a buoy; therefore, it is safer for those who swim here to be a little nearer the middle, and look for some time before they turn

on

\* In Tabernacle-square, where I regularly bathe.

on the back; that no buoy has just plunged under water and is waiting to effect their destruction; and also to watch if any boat is approaching, with which they may come in contact.

It is also necessary to caution all persons against dropping in head foremost, and that vertically, near the edge of any water whose banks are of a soft muddy kind. It lately happened that a son of mine immersed in this kind of way into the New River; his head stuck in the mud, and it appeared to him about a minute before he could extricate himself.

About the same time, another of my sons was swimming in the Thames under one of the bridges, when a dog, with something tied to it to sink it, was thrown in to be drowned. The poor animal fell very near him; had it fallen on him, there is no doubt it would have occasioned his death. Any person being under the necessity of putting an animal to death this way, would act more wisely to look well before it is let fall.

A melancholy affair happened many years ago, which was witnessed by an acquaintance of mine now living. A man undertook to swim across a lake in the south part of Staffordshire, near Eccleshall. He leaped in feet foremost, which stuck fast in the clay, and he was drowned. I therefore consider it best to go into the water obliquely, moving forward; but by all means with the head foremost if it is cold water: if temperate, it may not be injurious: but very cold water must drive the blood towards the head if the feet first come in contact with it. The contrary is the result of the head being first immersed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject to which *Scholasticus* calls the attention of your numerous and every way respectable correspondents, must have been supposed intuitively certain by the ancient grammarians, &c. as it does not appear to have received from any of them that accurate and full consideration which *Scholasticus* regards it as meriting, and to which it is certainly entitled.

Priscian (fol. vii.) considers the *time*, (which I suppose he employs for *duration* or *quantity*,) as one and two; for short and long. Sosipater Charisius says "*Syllabæ aut breves sunt, aut longæ. Breves correpta vocalis efficit, aut cum antecedente consonante vocalis in fine syllabæ corripitur: longas producta vocalis facit. In brevi syllaba tempus unum est, in longa duo. Syllabæ aut natura longæ sunt, aut positione fiunt.*" Sanctius, in his grammar, says, (p. 2.)

"*Syllaba est integri soni comprehensio; ut, Dos, Flos; Hæc autem est brevis; qua unum tempus consumit; aut longa, quæ duo; aut anceps, ut mox dicetur.*" I have not been able to find any direct reference to this subject in his *Minerva*.

Modern grammarians (following such authorities, or else contenting themselves with the supposition that their assertions were accurate, thereby superseding the trouble of examination, and consequent explicit development of the true principles,) have merely noticed the *quantity* of vowels in their employment for poetic compositions.

Now, though I prefer instruction to correction, (as Mr. Horne Tooke says,) and had rather have been informed without the hazard of exposing myself; still, as I am not aware that all needful to be said on this subject is already before the public, I have presumed on your customary liberality for shewing my opinion in the pages of your valuable publication.

Every syllable requires a certain relative portion of vocal emission, or *quantity of sound*; but the purpose of the speaker, and his habits of enunciation, considerably affect the proportions: hence the difference of polished and plebeian dialects. The public ear, however, whether cultivated or vitiated, will only permit the established proportions of duration in the syllables of words to be altered, when the whole sentence has similar and correspondent alteration. The customary velocity of speech will preserve the characteristic proportions of each syllable and word; and neither colloquial conversation nor passionate precipitation are permitted to control them.

The ability to assign each syllable its proper duration of utterance must be admitted as very advantageous, by preventing the speaker's words from being misunderstood, and by superseding opportunity for quibbling merely about words. But it is not this ability which is here to be considered, it is the foundation of that ability, the principles on which quantity is assigned to syllables.

I have occasionally employed all my ability (if I possess any,) to minutely consider the nature of different instances of *public oratory* my situation has led me to witness; and I certainly fancy that any person may observe *three proportions of duration or quantity* attach to six of the vowels, in the scheme given in a late Number of your Magazine.

I am



I am much inclined to consider the consonants as occasioning a variable quantity of the vowels; and I submit to your intelligent readers a criterion for examining my reasons for such opinion. If you consider attentively the *proportion of vocality* needed in articulating each consonant alone, and then examine the enunciation of each consonant with any of the six vowels prefixed, I am of opinion, that you will prove that some consonants have considerable effect in lengthening the enunciation of the vowel; and that others merely partake the vocality, or else abridge it. Hence, on sounding the words subjoined, I trust the remark will be obvious to every person:—

*Consonants shortening the Vowel—*

c, k, g, x,—rock, box, hack, lax, neck, excel, rick, fix, luck, luxury.

f,—off, raff, left, gift, croft, huff.

p,—top, rap, nep, rip, rope, sup.

ss,—loss, ass, guess, hiss, ross, huss.

t,—sot, cat, met, sit, not, put.

d,—hod, bad, red, fid, nod, mud.

*Consonants merely partaking the Vocality.*

b,—sob, blab, neb, rib, probe, snub.

g,—log, drag, peg, brig, hog, snug.

st,—lost, past, nest, rist, most, rust.

r,—of, have, crave, give, rove, love.

z,—was, as, maze, his, hose, buzz.

r,—for, scar, fir, mir, wore, bur.

*Consonants which lengthen the Vowel.*

l,—sol, sal, smell, skill, coll, stool.

m,—tom, ram, hem, whim, come, whom.

n,—on, can, pen, sin, ton, soon.

h,—is a guttural only when preceding a vowel; consequently, cannot have the same effect on vowels as the other consonants have.

These divisions may be termed *short*, *intermediate*, and *long*. The *intermediate* may be regarded as the standard to which the other classes may be referred; and, by which, all *poetical quantity* may be strictly examined. Not that I mean to assert that all similar combinations will have the same duration; for, it is undeniable, that provincial dialects often affect, partially, the enunciation of syllables and words.

The organic formation of the consonants will exhibit the probable cause of the above-mentioned effect; and serve either to establish the opinion here given, or assist in confuting it. If I thought any thing new might be said on this latter subject, I would transmit it.

SIMEON SHAW.

*Hanley Grammar School,  
and Academy of Sciences.*

MONTHLY MAG. No. 318.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NOTHING can be more idle than to talk of employing climbing boys out of necessity, on account of the narrowness of some chimneys; surely the pitiable sufferers have disgraced our streets long enough, and it is high time their sufferings have an end;—amongst which, the following, perhaps, are not generally known:—to be literally famished, to prevent their growth—to be bandied about the country half naked and bare-foot, in the coldest seasons—at night to lie on a dung-hill with the asses that carry the soot—to hear nothing but oaths—to see nothing but ferocity—never to hear the voice of friend or kinsman, and to finish this horrid life by suffocation in a flue. But my purpose is not so much to describe their sufferings as to point out a substitute to supersede the use of them; and, should any of the ingenious correspondents of the Monthly Magazine propose a better, I shall be much better satisfied.

When the flue is very crooked and narrow, but does not run high, an instrument may be formed of strong wire, by wrapping it round a roller, in the manner of a bell-spring, large enough to prevent its doubling in the flue: to the end, a cobweb-brush may be fixed, with a chain to run down the tube of the wire; this chain is to draw the brush back, or the wire might catch and be pulled open. This might be applicable to short flues from coppers, ovens, &c. or where they run into another chimney, as is frequently the case in the country. Every other kind of chimney may be cleaned in the following simple manner:—Place a common iron door in the chimney in the attic, or perhaps (in some cases) in the roof would be preferable, which might be concealed in the manner of a cupboard, or a paper door, like that of the room. When the chimney is foul, open the door, and put a line or chain, twice the length of the chimney, down, by means of a round weight tied to the end; in the middle of the line fasten a new birch beesom, made with a piece of wood in the centre to spring it out; the stumpy end is to be put in and drawn through; then turn it and draw it back again: in a few minutes any chimney might be cleaned in this simple way. When the chimney is large, a thorn-faggot might be made to fill it out. If a flue was on fire, large quantities of water might be poured down by

T t

a spout

a spout at the door. The small quantity of soot in the top of the chimney may be swept down first by a long brush, &c.

I cannot conclude without observing, that great patriot, the honorable Mr. Bennett, deserves the thanks of the country for so often and so ably advocating the cause of suffering humanity.

Daventry.

J.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE legislature of our country have thought proper, in their wisdom, to ordain in what degree of relational consanguinity matrimony shall not be legal: the table containing these affinities is frequently appended to the common Bibles, and entitled, "A Table of Kindred and Affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture, and our laws, to marry together." According to these tables, a man marrying *his wife's sister* offends against the laws of the land, and inductively against the law of Scripture; and must stand accused, I presume, in the eye of the law, of the heart-sickening crime of incest, as much as if he had committed the sin of *Œdipus*, and married *his mother*!

I do not presume to say, but that all these interdictions are highly proper and expedient; but where, or whether, a man marrying his wife's sister, after the decease of her sister, is interdicted in Scripture, I do not know. In the 18th chapter of Leviticus there is a table of kindred and affinity which are forbidden to marry; and the 18th verse runs thus, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, beside the other, in *her life time*." Dr. Adam Clark has the following note on the passage:—"Thou shalt not marry two sisters at the same time; as Jacob did,—Rachel and Leah: but there is nothing in this law that rendered it illegal to marry a sister-in-law, when her sister was dead; therefore the text says; thou shalt not take her in her life-time, to vex her, &c."

These remarks have arisen in consequence of a friend of mine having married a sister of his deceased wife, and the assumption that the law will consider the offspring of the last wife illegitimate. I should be glad would any of your correspondents communicate, through the medium of your Magazine, how the law is constructed in this case, and what penalty is connected with the breach of it, providing

that penalty were inflicted,—whether penance, or a pecuniary mulct?—I should likewise be glad to be informed of any legal decisions on a similar point, as well for the information of others as myself, as I believe it to be a case in marriage that frequently happens. I have heard it asserted, that the amercement of the father, in some money composition, renders the children legal inheritors: this I very much doubt, and should like to be informed, whether there be any truth in the assertion; or whether issue by such marriages be considered as bastards by the law, and legally accepted as such unconditionally.

AMICUS.

Sheffield; Aug. 29.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** AM not aware that any philologist has ever sought in the Roman or Romance language the origin of any word in our language, and it does not appear that our lexicographer even suspected its existence, though many words in the English have been derived from it. The Romance language was formed on the fall of the Roman empire, from the union of the Latin with the dialects of the Goths and Franks. The *desinential* form of the Latin gave way to the use of prepositions; and, instead of the genitival and datival terminations, *of* and *to*, were prefixed to the nominative. This important change in the colloquial style passed into that of written documents, and formed what is called the law Latin of the middle ages; for writers, but slightly exercised in the knowledge of Latin, felt it much easier, by the use of two or three short words, to supply all the cases of both the singular and the plural.

"These various terminations (observes the learned M. Raynouard, in his Grammatical Elements of the Roman or Romance Language,) being no longer indispensable to fix the meaning, it only required to suppress them, which was skilfully executed. All the desinential characteristics of the Latin noun were retrenched, and it was no longer necessary to know or observe the rules of declension."

By degrees, instead of a barbarous dialect, the Romance acquired all the elements of a new and perfect language; it flourished for centuries in western Europe, and became the common parent of the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese; and was incorporated



incorporated with the English, under the name of "Norman Freuch."

It is not necessary to adduce a single argument on the importance of the study of this language, the parent of so many idioms, which, like the Rhine, immense in its source, divides its waters, and forms mighty rivers, till it becomes itself a poor streamlet, possessing nothing of its original greatness but the name. Thus, as a language, the Romance has ceased to exist 700 years, and the records in it are necessarily few: they consist in the poetry of the Troubadours; the oath taken by Louis, the Germanic and the French people in 842; a poem on the captivity of Boëtius, about the same period; and some ancient family records. The work above cited by the Chevalier Raynouard is therefore of immense importance to all

philologists; and it will soon be followed by a still more important one, to which it will serve as an introduction,—a Selection of the Original Poems of the Troubadours, a copious Grammar of the Romance Language, the History of its Ancient Monuments, proofs of the identity of the languages of Latin Europe with the primitive Romance language, and a dictionary: the contents of which I propose to make known, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, the moment the work appears.

The following list will evince that numerous words, which have been hitherto supposed to have been derived from the Latin, have actually arrived to us through the medium of the Romance language.

### Formation of Nouns.

Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Romance.	Romance.	Romance.	Romance.
Accident ..... em	Front ..... em	Parent ..... em	Sort ..... em
Adolescent .... em	Gland ..... em	Paradis ..... us	Sanctuari ..... um
Art ..... em	Habitant ..... em	Planet ..... a	Satan ..... us
Abus ..... us	Infant ..... em	Plumb ..... um	Secret ..... um
Accent ..... us	Instant ..... em	Porc ..... us	Senat ..... us
Advocat ..... us	Instrument .... um	Prætext ..... us	Sels ..... us
Adversari ..... us	Interdict ..... um	Præsagi ..... um	Serv ..... us
Aliment ..... us	Intestin ..... um	Præcari ..... um	Sortilegi ..... um
Appetit ..... us	Lard ..... um	Privilegi ..... um	Styl ..... us
April ..... is	Lapidari ..... us	Progres ..... us	Success ..... us
Aqueduct ..... us	Mercenari ..... us	Psalm ..... us	Suffragi ..... um
Argent ..... um	Metal ..... lum	Quart ..... us	Territori ..... um
Argument .... um	Mod ..... us	Quint ..... us	Testament .... um
Benignitat .... em	Monasteri .... um	Quintal* ..... e	Torrent ..... em
Brutalitat ..... em	Monument .... um	Rapt ..... us	Ton ..... us
Captivitat ..... em	Mysteri ..... um	Refectori ..... um	Tribut ..... um
Celebritat ..... em	Necessitat .... em	Refugi ..... um	Triumph ..... us
Celeritat ..... em	Object ..... um	Repertori ..... um	Trident ..... em
Cohort ..... em	Occident ..... um	Rudiment ..... um	Tumult ..... us
Conformitat .... em	Orient ..... em	Serpent ..... em	Tyran ..... nns
Continent ..... em	Ornament .... um	Sabbat ..... um	Univers ..... us
Dexteritat .... em	Parent ..... em	Sacrament .... um	Us ..... us
Docilitat ..... em	Part ..... em		Vent ..... us
Elephant ..... em	Pact ..... um		Vers ..... us
Font ..... em	Parricidi ..... um		Victori ..... a
Fraud ..... em	Patron ..... us		

\* Quintal (*centupondium*, Latin,) Johnson!

### Formation of Adjectives.

Abject ..... us	Civil ..... is	Divin ..... us	Futur ..... ns
Absent ..... em	Conjugal ..... is	Docil ..... is	Grand ..... is
Agil ..... is	Content ..... us	Doctoral ..... is	Gray ..... is
Annal ..... us	Contrit ..... us	Eloquent ..... em	Heroic ..... us
Ardent ..... em	Constant ..... em	Elegant ..... em	Honest ..... us
Arrogant ..... em	Correct ..... us	Eminent ..... em	Human ..... us
Baptismal ..... is	Decent ..... em	Excellent ..... em	Indulgent ..... em
Boreal ..... is	Delicat ..... us	Extravagant ..... em	Infect ..... us
Capital ..... is	Desert ..... us	Facil ..... is	Ingrat ..... us
Caption ..... us	Diligent ..... em	Fecund ..... us	Innocent ..... em
Cardinal ..... is	Direct ..... us	Feminin ..... us	Inquiet ..... us
Central ..... is	Discret ..... us	Fertil ..... is	Intelligent .... em
Clement ..... em	Distant ..... em	Frequent ..... em	Just ..... us
Circumspect .... us	Divers ..... us	Furiōs ..... us	Latin ..... us

Larg ..... us	Novel ..... lus	Plan ..... us	Servil ..... is
Legal ..... is	Nul ..... lus	Pœnal ..... is	Sinistr ..... um
Liberal ..... is	Nuptial ..... is	Present ..... em	Subtil ..... is
Litteral ..... is	Obscur ..... us	Prompt ..... us	Succulent ..... us
Local ..... is	Odorant ..... em	Prudent ..... em	Suspect ..... um
Long ..... us	Opportun ..... us	Pur ..... us	Temporal ..... is
Masculin ..... us	Opulent ..... em	Quotidian ..... us	Tranquil ..... lus
Martial ..... is	Oratori ..... us	Recent ..... em	Triumphal ..... is
Moral ..... is	Ordinari ..... us	Ridicul ..... us	Urgent ..... em
Municipal ..... is	Oriental ..... is	Rud ..... is	Venal ..... is
Mut ..... us	Pastoral ..... is	Rustic ..... us	Violent ..... us
Mystic ..... us	Pervers ..... us	San ..... us	Viril ..... is
Natal ..... is	Pestilent ..... em	Secret ..... us	Vulgar ..... is
Negativ ..... us	Petulant ..... em		

What an immense unexplored mine does the study of the Romance language afford to the English etymologists; and which, if properly cultivated, may lead to a new era in English lexicography. It was evident that an immense number of our words were derived from the Latin; but, how it happened that we had dropped the final syllables, no one, that I recollect, has ever been able properly to explain: M. Raynouard has solved the difficulty, and shewn the reason of this principle; and has also solved another hitherto-insuperable difficulty,—the affinity of the various languages of southern or Latin Europe, in which class half the English may be inscribed. It had been supposed that commerce had produced this result, but philosophers felt that the commerce of those times was quite inadequate to that end. Various hypotheses were invented, but all either false or absurd, or both: the true simple reason is, the Roman or Romance language was the common parent of them all.

AMERCE.—Merce-s, Latin, salary, wages; Merce, Romance language, affixing the privative *A*, *Amerce*,—fine, retention of pay, wages, or salary.—N.B. Dr. Johnson seems to have forgotten the privative adjectival meaning of *A*.

ASSASSINATION.—There are few words in the English language of which the true sense is more imperfectly understood. In the common acceptation of the word, assassination simply means murder. Dr. Johnson has well defined the shades of difference; but common usage seems so far to have prevailed, that, when Horne Tooke used the term assassination to express the conduct of Mr. Paul to Sir F. Burdett, even the philological fame of the author could not preserve him from the sneers of the journalists, *because Sir F. B. was not killed*. We have borrowed the words assassination, homicide, and murder,

from the French; and they are thus defined by the Code Napoleon:—

Homicide, committed voluntarily, constitutes murder.—Art. 295, Code Penal.

Murder committed with premeditation, and lying in wait, constitutes assassination.—Art. 296, Code Penal.

By extension, assassination implies a treacherous criminal attack: this is the sentiment of the French Academy, founded on a well known maxim of French law, that the intention, partly carried into effect, is to be regarded as the act itself, thus,—

Every criminal attempt, manifested by exterior acts, and followed by a commencement of execution, if it have not been suspended or fail in its effect, save by fortuitous circumstances, or independent of the will of the author, is considered as the crime itself.—Code Penal, Art. 2.

CHAIR.—Dr. Johnson derives this word from *chair*, French, which means *flesh*. Passing over this ludicrous mistake, we will suppose he meant *chaire*, pulpit! That our noun *chair* was derived from the French *chaire* is probable, and it affords, with the next article, a new proof of the ignorance and carelessness of those who have, from time to time, introduced French terms and modes of expression.

CHAISE, (*chaise*, French.) A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Johnson*.—What must we think of a lexicographer who could pass over two such examples of perverted meaning without the slightest remark? Was it ignorance or carelessness? Perhaps both; for the reverse of either would instantly have convinced him of the gross impropriety of imposing on the English reader the idea that *chair* in English was synonymous with *chair* (flesh), or even *chaire* (pulpit), in French; and *chaise*, in English, with *chaise* (a chair), in that language: but these are perhaps “a few of the wild blunders, and risible absurdities, which may, for a time, furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance



rance in contempt," (preface to the folio edition). But surely such glaring faults as these, and that of deriving Quintal from *centupondium*, when the word Quintal exists in the Latin, by no means agree with his pompous boast in his letter to Lord Chesterfield, that he had "made a voyage round the world of the English language." If, indeed, he did make such a voyage, he may certainly rather be classed with Sir Martin Frobisher,—who fancied he had brought home precious minerals, which were found only fit to mend the highways,—than such men as Anson and Cook, who added immensely to our stores of natural knowledge.

**CHARIOT** (*car-rhod*, Welsh). *Johnson*.—The doctor, nearly always inconsistent with himself, fancies that this word is borrowed from the Welch, though it is found literally in French. The doctor should have told us what progressive transmutation of vowels and consonants *car-rhod* passed through before it was reduced to the French standard *chariot*. This word is in the same predicament with the two preceding; in crossing the channel, the word which designated a light four-wheeled waggon was raised to denominate a carriage of luxury.

**DOUSE**.—This word is not to be found in *Johnson*, but is common in the northern provinces to designate wet from rain, as under a shower-bath: "I have got a good dousing;"—I am wet to the skin: it is derived from the French *douche*, a shower-bath.

**DAMAGE** (*Dommage*, French). *Johnson*.—I am of opinion that this word was not derived from the French, but rather from the common source, the Romance language, which contracted the Latin *damnum* into *dam* (as appears by a manuscript of the date A.D. 935,) to which we appear to have added the adjectival termination *age*, and thus formed the noun adjective *Damage*.

**GRAPE** (*Grappe*, Fr.) The fruit of the vine growing in clusters. *Johnson*.—The translators of the Bible seemed to have led the learned doctor into an erroneous definition. Grape, in French, is the bunch, and not the fruit, which they call raisins (our term for dried grapes); thus, they say a grape of currants, a grape of alderberries, &c. The dictionary of the French Academy is positive evidence on the point in giving

these phrases,—*La vigne est fort avancée, on voit déjà des grappes. La vigne a coulé, il y a beaucoup de grappes, mais peu de grains*.—"The vine is very forward, we already perceive grapes. The vine has run, there is plenty of grapes, but little fruit."

**LIES IN HIS THROAT**.—One of the most striking examples that can perhaps be given of the obligations of the English language to the Romance, if indeed any were wanting after the copious list given above, is the proverbial expression, "He lies in his throat."—*E dix li que, de so que ell disia, mentia auhment e falsa e delialh per la gola*.—"And tell him that, in what he said, he lied vilely, and falsely, and disloyally, by the throat." *Philomena*, p. 118.

**PUPIL**.—It is to be lamented that this word is neglected in its most pure and natural sense,—a person under the care or guardianship of a trustee or guardian; in which primitive sense, it is solely used in French. Good writers will, it is to be hoped, restore it to its proper dignity in our language.

**SUPERB** (*superbus*, Latin), Grand, pompous, lofty, stately, magnificent. *Johnson*.—Were this a solitary example, we should be astonished at Dr. Johnson's deriving this word from the Latin, instead of the French *superbe*, from which we have undoubtedly derived it its meaning being the same in both languages: whereas, in Latin, its general meaning, if Virgil be taken for a standard, is haughty, proud, insolent. Horace has, indeed, *Superbum merum*, (excellent wine); but Cicero has, *Superbum est*, to denote a glaring outrage; and Plautus, *Superbus hodie, te faciam*, (proud wretch, I'll do for thee.)

**THAT**.—It is of little importance whether this word was derived from the Saxon (Gothic), as *Johnson* supposes it, or the Francisque; but, as it is as well to be correct in an authority, we would observe, that the Saxon is *thata* or *thatei*, but in the Francisque *that*.

*Than naitum liudio harn* **THAT** *than is san aftar thin sumer*.—Paraphrase of the Gospel in Francisque, *Litt. des Francs* p. 181.

**THIS**—as *Johnson* justly observes, is derived from the Gothic, but it exists also in the Francisque, which has *these* also; and, therefore, we probably derived both from the same source.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE and CHARACTER of CHARLES V.  
surnamed the WISE, KING of FRANCE.

(From the French of M. Bailly.)

[The following translation of an "*Eloge de Charles V.*" by M. Bailly, the learned author of *L'Histoire de l'Astronomie*, contains a review of the state of France at a renowned period of the British annals, the ever memorable reign of Edward III., and of the conduct of a French king who assumed the reins of government when the nation was enfeebled and humiliated by defeat, and while a great portion of the country was in the possession of an English army. The original is one of those numerous pieces produced by the long-established custom of the Continental academies, of proposing prizes for the eulogy of given distinguished characters, a custom that cannot be too much commended, on account of the emulation produced by its well-earned distinctions, and the impetus it gives to biographical studies. This piece, which has never been translated into English, was candidate for the prize of the French Academy in 1767, and was honoured with much commendation in the public session of August 25th, in that year. In estimating the character of Charles V., allowance must, of course, be made for the national vanity of the writer, and the eulogistic strain necessarily adopted.]

"Melior est sapientia quam vires, et vir prudens quam fortis."

**O**UR sages have said to the nation, We will render homage to thy great men; we will celebrate those whose genius has enlightened, and the heroes whose valour has defended the country. Their hands have already crowned Sully, Maurice, d'Aguesseau, Du Guay-Trouin, and Descartes. They now presume to approach the throne: they have there sought a monarch on whom the employment of eloquence would not be its prostitution; they have named Charles V., and that choice is in itself an eulogy.

Philip of Valois still reigned, when Charles V., his grandson, was born of John, Duke of Normandy. The cradle of this child was environed with the horrors of war: he might see from his palace the English ravaging his inheritance. Ambition, wandering into France, conducted the steps of the King of England, and pointed out to him the crown: two nations were armed, the one to seize, the other to defend, it: on one side were seen, intrepidity, valour,

and consummate experience, which secured victory; on the other, courage, patriotism, justice, every thing except prudence! In the mean time reverses multiply, and the state totters towards its ruin. Philip of Valois is no more; but, the weakness of its government continuing, the nation changed its monarch without varying its fortune. It is in the bosom of these storms that the infancy of Charles V. is passed. Near the shaken throne that he was one day to occupy, he had no other lessons than the errors of King John, his father. That prince was brave and liberal; his natural goodness had rendered him dear to France, which he crushed under the feet of war and taxes. Intrepid soldier and bad captain, he should never have commanded. His blind courage was too self-presuming: he risked all, without foreseeing, or without fearing, the consequences of the event; his temerity was an impressive lesson! his faults became perhaps more useful to his son than had been his success. In the age where all is illusion, Charles perceived that the miseries of men are often but their imprudence; and that the continued happiness which astonishes the vulgar, proceeds from wisdom of which they are ignorant.

The battles of Crécy and of Poitiers had opened the source of the evils which long desolated France:—King John, a captive in England, left the kingdom in the greatest disorder: a war kindled; the revenues deficient; the people rendered seditious by designing nobles, who, divided in interest, united to pillage the state. At the head of these incendiaries, the King of Navarre, Charles the Bad, sowed the seeds of dissension, that he might gather the fruit; he aspired to every thing; he would have attempted the throne of the Valois, if his power or his virtue could have carried him there: a prince without character, as without faith, capable of the greatest crimes, and to whom a perfidious alliance was but the veil of his treason. In the capital, an insolent mayor,\* whose audacity defied punishment, content to command for a moment, and to make

\* Marcel, mayor of Paris, who caused the marshals of Champagne and of Normandy to be assassinated in the chamber of the Dauphin; their blood was laid to the charge of the prince.



his masters tremble.—These were the evils! The resources are in the hands of a prince in his minority! Licence congratulates itself: but, scarcely has he taken the reins of government, than the bridle is felt, and the weakness of youth is seen no more. Youthful monarch, from whence didst thou acquire that rapid and discriminating glance that perceived at once the evils and their remedy; that firmness, which, having no support but itself, attempts not in vain to give law, but never receives it; that wise and rational policy, which, moving steadily to its end, collects in its way all which can assist, and, supporting itself by virtue, a sure dependance, reforms the vice which it could destroy? How is power so much suspended and so much employed according as it is despised or feared? Who taught thee the art of knowing men, of dividing a party, —from thence to detach some to oppose others; of gaining the great by benefits and by promises, and leading back the multitude by goodness, always so powerful on the people? Necessity, that sovereign mistress who develops the powers of nature and the resources of genius, rarely extends her empire to the throne; thus, how many kings are ignorant of the qualities they possess, and have not been that which they should. Charles, born on an assured throne, had, perhaps, merely been a good king: adversity made him a great man. With so many virtues he was without suspicion,—often so necessary: youth knows it not. The prince has distinguished the progress of ambition and of interest, but he cannot imagine the snares of crime: he sees, in the King of Navarre, but an unquiet spirit and an ambitious heart; he watches him; but, as the state has then no weak enemies, his policy restrains him. The King of Navarre undertakes to deceive him under the mask of a sincere reconciliation, and the prince dares to trust his enemy! Too soon a lingering sickness consumes the declining prince; France is in a ferment; the symptoms of poison are recognized, and the King of Navarre is suspected. In those times of ignorance, the malady of the prince was suffered to make a deep impression. A foreigner\* brings at last tardy relief, and restores him to apparent health by a salutary wound; but the poison, of which he only delayed the effect, prepares his death in the spring of his life.

\* The emperor, uncle of Charles V., sent to him a German physician.

In the meantime the prince is declared regent of the kingdom. Invested with the royal authority, he joins to the capacity the power of acting: then the public disorders alarm, but do not discourage, him. The harvests have been destroyed by the flames of war; prodigality, the imprudence of kings, inviting misery and defeat, has extinguished patriotism, has enervated courage. The citizen ceases to sacrifice his property to the shame of his country. The state has no more men who will fight when they expect to be conquered. But the influence of the regent changes all. Here his candour, his justice, and, above all, the hopes to which his talents have given new birth, recal confidence; it is no longer feared that the resources will be unfruitfully squandered; and money re-appears. There his prudence, and the renown of the commanders whom he has chosen, call the soldier, who hastens to range himself under his banners. Sedition still menaces Paris, its rage becomes impotent, meditates a last crime; but the mayor, accused by a faithful citizen,† falls on the threshold of that gate which he would deliver to the English; and, in his blood, the flame of insurrection is extinguished. On a sudden the danger re-appears; a formidable enemy advances. It is the King of England. It is the terrible Edward who lands at Calais. His fleet vomits forth 100,000 men, and this army inundates the country. It is here that the great man is shown! In vain Edward advances even to the walls of Paris to offer battle: the regent, unprovoked, resolves to hazard nothing. The forces of the state are spread out in the cities; and the fields, already ravaged, have nothing left to the fury of the English but a barren and uncultivated soil, without subsistence and without resource for an army; this colossus already totters under its own weight; it brings in its train its greatest enemies—disease, desertion, and famine. The regent is inactive, and remains a spectator. What could valour have done against equal valour and superiority of numbers? A defeat ensured the destruction of the monarchy; the wisdom of the regent valued peace. The liberation of the king rendered it difficult and expensive. Frenchmen, you have ceded your provinces; your king is dearer to you than your grandeur; your king,—it is yourself; you have exchanged

† The name of this citizen was Jean Maillard.

one part of yourself for another. But O Charles, that innate sentiment of French hearts, that love of their kings, never to be effaced, was not the only motive of peace. You felt already that paternal love, sweet presage of the happiness of your subjects! You had heard the cries of the people! Ten provinces ceded appeared to enfeeble the state. And what imports the grandeur of a state which destroys itself? the first care is how to save it. The regent cedes, perhaps, less than he appears to cede: the profundity of his designs embraces the future; he confides in the courage of the nation, in the resources of the soil that he inhabits; he knows that his forces, when re-established, will give him the superiority. What! shall it be said that Charles meditated a breach of faith? No, he will respect the word that he has given; he leaves to his enemies the task of disengaging him. But what faith can oppression demand? It is justice that renders faith sacred. What are in fact the treaties that an enfeebled power concludes with a mighty usurper? The law of the stronger is imposed on the weaker; violence may be opposed to violence. It is the right of savage man, it is the right that every individual has yielded to the society of which he is a member; and, though civilization reigns on earth, nations, or the sovereigns who represent them, remain in a state of nature.

King John profited but little by the liberty so dearly purchased. Honour led him back to England, where destiny had marked the term of his life. The Supreme Being calls him to himself, and leaves France to breathe; he remits to the wisdom of the son the reparation of the evils which the imprudence of the father had caused.

Charles, even in his youth, has searched into the duties of kings. Born to command, he wished to be worthy of the trust. In this, perhaps, the will is sufficient. The art of reigning is a natural talent: the mind, which conceives it, is already possessed of it: he who has considered the duties of the throne, and the knowledge required in this elevated station, is the man whom nature has destined to fill it. Charles examines the sources of legislation; he there draws up the principles by which it ought to be conducted. "The monarchical government (says he,) is the medium between weakness and the abuse of power. He who commands holds the balance of the nation; and

this equilibrium, which has a perpetual tendency to destroy itself, is the point which he should attain and never pass. Authority should be full, irremovable, incapable of recoiling on itself: reason should guide, obedience follow it; it extends to every thing which is just, and this, which prescribes its use, points out its limits. The state which I am about to govern, said he further, is fallen into decay, two causes have led it towards ruin: war, sustained by a people who were not happy, and conducted by chiefs without experience. I will discard favour, and will choose my representatives from the renowned; I will establish the prosperity of this empire on the public felicity: plenty and population will mutually produce each other, and will continually multiply themselves, if taxes imposed upon the rich respect the indigent. The interest of kings is, that every individual should be happy. The people make the force of the state, they sustain the glory of it; if this glory becomes a burthen, they are crushed beneath its weight."

The ravages of ambition and of discord were not sufficient: all the plagues of Heaven had fallen upon France; pestilence, famine, and war. These chastisements were now no more, but their sad consequences were for a long time felt! Peace is a new evil for the country; the defenders of its glory became its oppressors; the disbanded soldier, not knowing how to live but by plunder, turns his arms against her, and ravages her for subsistence. Princes, such is the fruit of your animosities! you have taught men to murder; in embroiling their hands in blood, you have said to them, there is your employment, and they destroy your people when they cease to defend them! Luxury increases also public misery: the great nourish themselves with the blood of their vassals. But, even in the bosom of dependance, oppression rouses the idea of equality, and the despair of indignant nature punishes, by annihilation, the avarice of its tyrants.

Such was the sad spectacle viewed by Charles on mounting the throne! his soul sickens at it. But, before the evil could be remedied, it was necessary that the peace should be general. In Normandy, the King of Navarre asserted some pretended rights, favoured by the troubles of France: in vain an experienced warrior\* armed himself for a bad

\* Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch.



cause; Charles sent Du Guesclin: the genius of Du Guesclin decided the dispute in a single battle, and victory crowned the new monarch. In the mean time, those bands of soldiers who were called the "great companies," desolated the provinces. It was dangerous to attack this formidable soldiery; there were none to oppose to it but mere citizens, who, without discipline, were ignorant of the art of uniting their strength and their courage. Charles attempted to remove from France this scourge, which he could not destroy, as we divert the cloud that bears the thunder; he resolves to send them to Castile, where treasures await them. Peter the cruel, stained with the blood of his people, surrounded with their spoils, armed against him the despair of his subjects, the pretensions of Henry of Transtamarre, his brother, and the vengeance\* of Charles. Du Guesclin, at the head of these brigands, fixed the destiny of the states; he gives the crown twice to Henry, who secures it on his head by the murder of his brother. All was then tranquil without, and Charles draws back his regards to his great family. So, in the infancy of the world, when society was first constituted, a father, respectable and true image of sovereigns, watched over his beloved offspring! The order of things is now changed, but the affinity is the same; he was king, because he was father. Monarchs, powerful and respected, you are fathers, because you are kings!

The fields had been long abandoned. Labour opened no more the bosom of the earth: it was in vain to sow there the subsistence of the country; war had on all imprinted his destructive steps, and, the exigencies of the state seizing all that war had spared, the labourer sees famine stalking over his ravaged fields: in the depopulated villages whole families have disappeared, but they always exist for the impost. Charles stops these fearful disorders, he relieves the people by levying on the avaricious; he enquires into the excessive largesses, the alienated domains, with which the weakness of kings had purchased the support of the nobles; while his goodness diminishes the subsidies, he watches over the collection of the imposts, often more galling than the tax itself; he wills that those employed to collect it, may

\* Peter the cruel was suspected of having murdered Blanche of Bourbon, his wife, sister to the Queen of France, wife of Charles V.

serve France without oppressing it, and render to the state that which the state has confided to their care: taxes are never heavy, while destined to the expenses of the nation, their reflux is on the nation itself, and tends to nourish the source from which they are derived. The hand of the eternal has ordained a tribute to the sea, but it is returned by a thousand channels, and in its passage fattens the earth, and diffuses fertility and plenty. Citizens, children of the state and of the prince, have you any thing which belongs not to them? Have you any wants when you are told of those of your country? You would give your subsistence itself to the wise economy, which would answer at once for the necessity and the employment of the sacrifice. No one will dispute that economy should be the virtue of kings. Charles amassed treasures; will it be said that he laid unnecessary impositions on his people? God forbid that I should praise the avarice of kings! The shade of the great prince of whom I speak would disavow an unmerited eulogy: but Wisdom must decide when economy becomes a virtue. It is not avarice which accumulates, it is foresight which preserves. After a long calm, when commerce and agriculture circulate abundance and life, the people are the depository of the riches of the prince: when the people are rich, the prince need not be wealthy. But, in stormy times, prompt succours are necessary; after a ruinous contest, when peace is only the short interval between one war and another, Wisdom prepares the resources before the evils arrive: if the people are not oppressed, the prince appears but to take from himself: he retrenches his superfluities; and the people who acknowledge his goodness in his economy adore in him the image of Providence. Experience attests this truth; let us examine the history of the successors of Charles, the best of our kings, he who rendered his people happy was the only one who left treasures behind him.

These riches, accumulated by the prudence of Charles, were not the fruit of that hideous monopoly, which was long the only impost of his predecessors. The arbitrary variations in the value of money annihilated public faith, and the inconstancy of the re-coinages, shameful and momentary expedients, exhibited the weakness of the government. The sovereign may change the name of coin, but the value remains the same; and his



art consists in raising that which he has, to the value of what he requires. Thus debt is annihilated; so throughout all orders the debtor ruins the creditor, and an universal robbery ensues. The state is subverted, the needy rise, while the rich descend;—disastrous situation, in the midst of which the national manners perish! If moneys are re-coined to alter their value, the citizens fear the tyranny of temporary laws; avarice extends its empire, gold is every-where hoarded, and commerce is straitened at the voice of distrust. Charles, far from raising the value of specie, restored it to the state in which it was left by Philip, of Valois; he gave again to the coinage all its integrity. Whatever were the engagements of the sovereign, Charles knew but two ways of fulfilling them without oppressing the people:—equity in the imposition of taxes, and economy in the distribution of their produce.

It is thus that he commences the reformation of the government; but, while he was desirous that his authority might be just, he was resolved that it should be uncontrolled. The influence of that great body of the state, composed of different interests and distinct powers, had long been diminished, because it wanted harmony. The nobles, too powerful, placed between the prince and the people, were on one side formidable subjects; and, on the other, tyrants! The sovereign power was at length roused, and resumed the prerogatives it had seemed to divide; the presumptuous rights which imbecility had suffered them to assume, had but produced domestic feuds. Then a thousand men were armed to decide individual disputes, the country was divided against itself, and its blood flowed according to the capricious passions of the great. The sword is, unhappily, the arbiter of nations; but it should not be the judge of citizens. Charles invokes Justice, in her hands he places the cause of the great as well as that of the poor; and Justice sits beside him. Venerable shade of the laws, you were a veil to the sovereign authority! Under a mild and truly monarchical yoke, the people knew not to distinguish them; and the will of the prince was the organ of the law, which they equally obeyed. The example of Charles repressed the corrupt manners of the age, and prevented the necessity of the laws themselves. He discountenanced the dissipation of the capital, of that centre into which vice

flowed from all parts: war, which brings licence in its train, had produced debauchery. Charles foresees the fatal consequences; he arrests the evil by his vigilance; he inspires shame by his example.

In the tranquil bosom of this empire, which he has rendered flourishing at this happy epoch, letters were first born. It is at the voice of peace, it is under the protection of a wise government, that genius unfolds its buds. The monarch who is elevated above his era, loves and cherishes the tender germ of that tree, which was one day to overshadow France. He establishes that library now so famous and so magnificent. Monarchs, forget not that it was there he sought for Truth! It is there that she exists, pure and unmixed; not in history, which has deified tyrants, and branded the truly great, but in the writings of the wise of all ages.

At length Charles has changed the face of France, he has healed her wounds, he has secured the happiness of his people. It is on this foundation that he endeavours to establish the edifice of his glory. He encourages agriculture, the mother of plenty; he excites industry and commerce; he re-animates the nation; and, prepares for war, to establish a more solid peace. War soon becomes inevitable. Edward is impatient to make good his pretensions to France: Charles, who mourns the degradation of the French in the late reigns, burns to re-enter the ceded provinces; he perceives already that great truth, so often acknowledged since, that England is for ever the rival of France. Equally worthy, by its genius and by its government, to be in the first rank of the world, she wishes to make France descend from it, whom Nature has placed and will preserve there; for all other power, except that of the soil, is precarious. It is henceforth necessary that she should fear France, or that France should fear her: the sea offers to her its empire; already the proud islanders have subdued the terrible element; Charles exclaims,—Frenchmen, people made for glory! are you fearful of being surpassed? Behold the ocean washing your shores, it is that which ought to defend them; be great on the sea, and you will be formidable to the universe. He said, and the royal marine was created at his voice.

In a warlike nation, repose should be the school of war. The monarch banishes frivolous amusements, the offspring



offspring of effeminacy and of idleness; he permits only those sports which unfold corporeal power, and accustom youth to fatigue: thus he forms soldiers, while he meditates on their discipline. The licence of the military is extreme, they are the tyrants of the people. Charles respects the laws, and suffers no one to infringe them. He assembles the princes and chiefs; he blushes not to ask their advice: his intention is to honour martial virtue; but he forbids it to disturb the public tranquillity, which it ought to protect: he represses the impunity which had arisen from the miseries of the times; he establishes subordination; he ordains at the same time punishments and rewards; he had already abolished those levies, the commanders of which were independent; he makes himself master of the troops; he is the strength of the state; he wills that all who wield it, should emanate from him. Great king! may the earth be governed but by those who resemble thee! I hear the partisans of glory elevate their voice, of that vain glory that produces misery to the world: they demand why truth permits not that of conqueror to be to these lofty titles. Why? It is because the benefactor of the human race cannot be its destroyer! It is because those mild virtues which watch over the public weal, those wise views that weigh enterprises in the balance of justice and the national interest, are incompatible with that rage which, confounding all rights, knowing but the sword and conquest, traverses the earth as the thunder which ravages the fields, and draws after it desolation, terror, and death! What is a conqueror? A tiger who slumbers sometimes, and wakes roaring. Soon as the trumpet sounds, horror chills the soul, weeping mothers groan, their sons are torn from their arms, affrighted nature shrieks, and demands whither her children are carried? Glory answers, —to battle, that is, to death. Ah! is this glory then sublime which severs the sweetest ties of nature, to arm her against herself? Have not kings, as men, passions enough? Why would you that they should also possess the desire to destroy? Does not despotism elevate itself amidst the shock of empires, and do not the chains of humanity become heavier? Flattery asks for tyrants, since she pays homage to conquests. Those times when swarms of barbarians were vomited from the snowy mountains of the north, are no more.

The fecundity of nature was a burthen to the earth; the laws of justice were silenced by the necessity of seeking an asylum; it was necessary to purchase with the sword the soil which they desired to acquire, and force combated against possession. It required then a warrior to found an empire; but this empire founded, it remains for the wise to render it happy. If nature had only formed heroes, the world had soon been a desert; she has created sages, that it might have legislators! The circumstances of the times, doubtless, determine the requisite qualities; but, if even the necessities of the times, if ever the nature of the evils to be prevented, have required that a prince should be a warrior, it was when Charles ascended the throne. A proud and rival power has invaded a portion of the monarchy, and menaces the rest; a warrior, full of genius and of courage, the haughty Edward, twenty times crowned with victory, the terror of Frenchmen, whom he had always vanquished, is the enemy that fate reserves for Charles. Charles appears, and the face of things is changed! The genius of Edward is no longer found! Intrepid valour contends with tranquil prudence! The one covers the land with numerous armies, the other opposes impregnable fortresses; the one rashly abides by the event of battles, the other weighs the risks with the advantages, and disdains a victory, either bloody or doubtful. You who deify conquerors, behold and judge; Edward and Charles are before you. Edward, monarch of a powerful nation, immortalizing himself by a hundred victories, and shading with laurels the public misery; Charles, become king of an enfeebled and humiliated people, restoring its power with its courage, without fighting himself, despoiling the enemy of his conquests, giving to his people abundance and glory, and leaving them, at his death, happy and flourishing.

What is then the ascendant of Charles? From whence does he derive the power of producing these great events? It consists not only in the wisdom of his projects, but in the choice of those who are to execute them. What becomes of the prince whom his ministers mislead, whom his generals deceive by their inexperience? Kings, be great; but, if nature has not permitted that, at least let those be great who surround you. Kings make not great men; the wise seek for them; the weak listen to



flatterers, who mislead them; the wise advance men of merit, and through them exalt themselves; the weak copy the vices of the heads that beset them. Charles, while yet youthful, perceived the worth of the brave Clisson, and the famous Du Guesclin; he feared not to see himself surpassed, on that he rested his glory;—the prince confides to these heroes the defence of the country: himself, notwithstanding, directs their military operations; wisdom gives him the requisite talents. He traces the plan of the campaign, leaving to Du Guesclin the power of varying it; and often the warrior, astonished at the wisdom which had foreseen every exigency, follows the course that the prince had dictated. So Providence, in leaving free-will to man, leads his steps to the accomplishment of its views.

Meanwhile murmurs arise in Aquitaine; the people groan under the yoke. The son of Edward, like him accustomed to conquer—to subdue all, governs it with a sceptre of iron. His pride is irritated by resistance; inflexible as unconquered, he knows not the happy art of conciliating the mind; force is his only weapon. Aquitaine is a fief dismembered from the monarchy; and Charles, who mourns its loss, is the judge of the Prince of Wales. At the foot of his throne is the Court of Peers, at which the king presides. Aquitaine prefers its complaint, and demands justice; the king listens to its request. Already has the haughty Edward violated his faith, by retaining the hostages of those treaties which Charles had fulfilled. He assumes the title of King of France! For the happiness of his people, Charles forbore to notice these outrages; Charles will revenge them. Prudence permits him to profit by circumstances; the national interest requires him to assert his rights; he commands the Prince of Wales to appear before the Court of Peers, before his judges. What do I hear? Commands to him who has twenty times given law at the head of his armies! Judges of the conqueror of Poitiers and of Crécy! Presumptuous man! The prince, mindful of his triumphs, dares to demand if they are Frenchmen who hold this language? They are. But they are not those Frenchmen, victims to the imprudence of the grandfather and father; they are Frenchmen to whom the son has restored their pristine courage. The reclamation of Aquitaine

was just. Charles came to the succour of his oppressed subjects. Edward and the prince, his son, arm themselves to avert the storm; the groaning province revolts; and war rages in every part: thrice happy war, in which Du Guesclin became the model of Turenne;—war unaccompanied by misery. The citizen, tranquilly seated by his domestic hearth, asks if peace does not still reign. His gratitude adores the Supreme Being, blesses the prince who resembles him, and wishes that his sons whom he embraces, may live under equal monarchs.

Let us examine our code of laws; we shall there find a monument of Charles's wisdom: it is the edict that fixes the majority of kings. Charles foresees his early dissolution, accelerated by a perfidious crime. Death appears not formidable to him, if the happiness of his people survives. He casts his eyes around; the ambition of his brothers alarms him for the youth of his son. He foresees a long minority: he feels the danger of confiding the royal authority, and that a nation is often tyrannised in the name of an infant, who knows not yet that he is a sovereign, and that he has subjects whom it is his duty to render happy. From this consideration, he abridges the period of minority. Nature has willed that a man, destined to command, should feel his soul aggrandized by the idea of power; and Charles thinks that the infancy of kings comprises but few years, when enlightened instructors watch over the development of their reason. But, fearing that death might arrive too speedily, Charles calls the Duke of Anjou, his brother, to the regency, and the Dukes of Burgundy and of Bourbon to the guardianship. He balances these two powers, and restrains the one by the other: the one has the authority, the other the finances, which are its support. Both are to be guided by a council, which the king appoints them: this council is the state itself, since it is composed of all orders,—the nobles, who surround the throne; the ministers, who are the organs of their prince's will; and the simple citizen, who has nothing but his zeal and his talents.

But what do I hear? mournful cries rend the air! a whole people prostrate themselves at the foot of the altars! Sometimes they implore the succour of Heaven; sometimes collect in anxious groupes around the walls of the palace! Is the nation in danger? Yes: for a fearful



scarful whisper foretels the loss it is about to sustain. Charles alone is tranquil: he carries death in his veins; each day dawns upon him uncertain of life. Ah! what avail a few more moments of existence? It is for his people that he desires them! When Charles surveys his career, and contemplates the good that he has done, and that which remains to be accomplished, if his virtue is consoled at having lived, his benevolence is afflicted at ceasing to live. In the mean time, suspicion runs through the palace: every eye is turned on the King of Navarre. The sad experience of the past conducts, and justice decides, them; this hellish act is, indeed, one of his crimes. Monster! sole author of the miseries of France, what wouldst thou? Hast thou not enough retrenched his days? Hast thou not put a sufficiently early period to his benevolence? Leave, at least, leave the poison to achieve its work; his people have only three years of bliss, and wouldst thou ravish those from them?

Indeed, scarcely three years had rolled away, when the dreadful day (I shudder while I speak of the last day of Charles) arrived. The salutary wound is closed. Death stands before the throne; Virtue darts its rays from it: but Death, who has marked the king for his prey, respects not the work of Virtue more than that of Fortune. Religion, who was always his guide, is at the side of the bed of Grief: Faith, her companion, unveils consoling truths; he sees the dark cloud that envelops life gradually disperse, and the bosom of his God appears. While all around him weep, his fortitude remains unshaken; never was king more beloved, never were tears more sincere.

The people, who mourn their father, besiege the gates; Charles commands that they may enter: he shrinks not from their view,—he will only meet with fresh proofs of love and of grief. The awful hour approaches; the prince recalls his past life, his duties alarm him:—“*I have aimed at justice (said he), but what king can be certain that he has always followed it? Perhaps I have done much evil, of which I am ignorant! Frenchmen! who now hear me, I address myself to the Supreme Being and to you.*” His eyes are bathed with tears, his arms hang listless; they are supported for him, elevated towards Heaven; and this great king demands from his people pardon of faults which he has not committed. What a spectacle for feeling hearts! It is then that cries of grief burst the bonds of utterance. Yet awhile, grateful subjects, his goodness is not satisfied; he hastens to arrange the revenues. Alas! will his views be fulfilled when he is no more? Then, returning his regards to his people, whom he is about to leave, “*I find that kings are happy (said he) but in this—that they have the power of doing good.*” There is a moral for kings; it is at the close of life that this moral has all its force: it is then that it appears to the oppressors of the world, to the tyrants who are drunk with the tears of the people, to the imbecile who have suffered tyranny; it is then that they shriek with dismay.—Charles, whom this sweet moral consoles, falls into a tranquil slumber. His eyes are turned towards Heaven, and seem to invoke that God who judges and who recompenses kings. France! thy prince is no more; weep, and forget not ever his life or his death.

## CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his *Fasti*, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

### THE RIVER MISSOURI.

THE Missouri presents a grand object of contemplation. This river, which was navigated in 1805 and 1806 by Captains Lewis and Clarke from its junction with the Mississippi to

its source, runs a course east and south of above 3000 miles. It rises in a very elevated group of mountains, situated between north lat. 44° and 45°, and about west long. 112°. The height of these mountains is unknown; but, as their

their summits are perpetually covered with snow, we are sure that it at least exceeds 3000 feet. It runs in a northerly direction for nearly three degrees of latitude; then nearly south; afterwards south-east; and, lastly, nearly east, over a space occupying nine degrees of latitude and thirteen degrees of longitude. Its size is fully as great above 1000 miles before it joins the Mississippi as at the junction, yet a great number of large rivers join it in the interval. This shows the great evaporation to which it is subjected. It joins the Mississippi nearly in north latitude  $39^{\circ}$ , west longitude  $90^{\circ}$  from Greenwich. After this junction it flows for  $10^{\circ}$  of lat. south,—a course including the windings, certainly not so little as 2000 miles; so that the whole course of the Missouri, from its source to the ocean, exceeds 5000 miles. This is a length, of course, that will not easily be paralleled; and almost the whole of this river is navigable.

#### NAPOLEON AND THE BOURBONS.

The following lines are handed about Paris by the friends of the ex-emperor; read downwards they praise the present royal family; the intended reading is across the column.

Vive à jamais  
La Famille Royale—  
Oublions désormais  
La Race Impériale—  
Soyons donc le soutien  
Du grand Duc des  
Bourbons,  
C'est à lui que revient  
L'honneur de commander—

L'Empereur des Français  
Est indigne de vivre;  
La Race des Capets—  
A jamais doit survivre;  
Du fier Napoleon,  
Que l'ame soit maudite;  
Le mépris des Français  
C'est ce que mérite Napoleon.

#### THE ALGERINES.

De Witt, the Dutch statesman and political writer, says, in his book called "the Interests of Holland,"—"that, although the Dutch ships loading to the Mediterranean should be well guarded by convoys against the Barbary pirates, yet it would by no means be proper to free that sea of those pirates; because (says he) we should hereby be put upon the same footing with the Eastlanders, English, Spaniards, and Italians; therefore it is best to leave that thorn in the sides of those nations, whereby they will be distressed in that trade; while we, by our convoys, engross all the European traffic and navigation to Holland."—(See Macpherson's *Commerce*, vol. 2, page 472.)

This was in 1557, and King James I. in his turn, encouraged the Algerines against the Dutch, and allowed them shelter in the British ports, and to sell their prizes; so that in six months the Dutch lost thirty rich merchantmen.

The Algerines, it would appear, have not, therefore, been alone to blame; but, supposing, as is likely, that there has always been that sort of connivance which De Witt recommends, surely the end might have been attained without dragging the people taken to slavery. It is even plain that the conniving power, or powers, might have stipulated for the freedom of all captives as the price of their connivance; but no, the hard-hearted mercantile men only thought of the interests of trade, and forgot those of humanity. This cold calculating participation in the trade is more culpable in Europeans who, in their own persons, are very tenacious of their liberty and rights, than in the Africans who, from ignorance, habit, religion, and education, are insensible of the extent of their criminality.

#### TWO FIRST ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF AIX LA CHAPELLE IN 1748.

Article 1.—There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, both by sea and land, and a sincere and inviolable friendship between the powers before mentioned, their heirs and successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever, without exception of place or person, in such a manner, that the high contracting parties shall have a constant attention to maintain between them and their states and subjects this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting either one party or the other to commit any sort of hostilities on any account or pretence whatever, and shunning every thing which may tend to disturb or alter the union now so happily re-established between them; engaging themselves, on the contrary to procure, on all occasions, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who may so much as attempt to prejudice either one or other of the high contracting parties.

Article 2.—There shall be a general oblivion of all that has been done or committed during the war, which is now put an end to: and each party on the day of exchange of the ratifications on all sides shall be restored to the possession of all his effects, dignities, ecclesiastical benefices, honours, and revenues, which he enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, on the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all the disposals, seizures,



seizures, or confiscations, occasioned by the said war.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The following anecdote is a very curious illustration both of the character of this great princess, and of the bad taste of the pulpit-eloquence of her age.

"There is almost none that waited in Queen Elizabeth's court, and observed any thing, but can tell it pleased her very much to seeme to be thought, and to be told, that she looked younge.—The majesty and gravity of a scepter born forty-four yeeres, could not alter that nature of a woman in her. When Bishop Rudd was appointed to preach before her, he wishing, in a godly zeale, as well became him, that she should think sometime of mortality, being then sixty-three yeeres of age, he tooke his text, fit for that purpose, out of the Psalms. Psalm 90, v. 12.—*O teach us to NUMBER our dayes, that we may incline our hearts unto wisdom*, which text he handled most learnedly. But, when he spoke of some sacred and mystical numbers, as *three* for the Trinity, *three times three* for the heavenly hierarchy, *seven* for the sabbath, and *seven times seven* for a jubilee; and lastly, *seven times nine* for the grand climacterical yeere (her age), she, perceiving whereto it tended, began to be troubled with it. The bishop discovering all was not well, for the pulpit stood opposite to her majestie, he fell to treat of some more plausible numbers, as of the number 666, making *Latinus*, with which he said he could prove the Pope to be antichrist, &c. He interlarded his sermon with Scripture passages, touching the infirmities of age, as that in Ecclesiastes, 12.—*When the grynders shall be few in number, and they wax darke that looke out of the windowes, &c. and the daughters of singing shall be abused*; and more to like purpose. The queen, as the manner was, opened the window; but she was so farre from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly—"he should have kept his *arithmetic* for himselfe, but I see the greatest clerks are not the wisest men," and so went away discontented.

#### THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

Bp. Lowth states, that the Septuagint translation is of higher authority than the Hebrew original; and in his "Preliminary Dissertation" to his Translation of Isaiah, p. lxvi. he speaks of it again as being "of the first authority, and of the greatest use in correcting the Hebrew text."

Bp. Warburton goes much further, and asserts that "the Hebrew Bible would have been unintelligible without it."—*Letters to Hurd, second edition*, p. 58.

Ludovicus Capellus (as quoted by

Blackwall, "Sacred Classics," vol. ii. p. 346,) says, that, without the Greek version, the Hebrew Bible "would have been almost of no use."

#### EXCISE.

The following is the opinion of Lord Mansfield, when attorney-general, upon Dr. Johnson's explanation of the word Excise:—

#### Case.

Mr. Samuel Johnson has lately published a book, entitled, "A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers: to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar."

Under the title "Excise" are the following words:—

EXCISE, *n. s.* (*uccijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin,) a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but *wretches* hired by those to whom "Excise" is paid.

The people should pay a rateable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat.—*Hayward*.

Ambitious now to take *excise*,  
Of a more fragrant paradise.—*Cleveland*.

#### Excise.

With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,  
And on all trades, like Cassawar, she feeds.  
*Marcel*.

Can hire large houses, and oppress the poor,  
By farm'd *excise*.

#### Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 3.

The author's definition being observed by the Commissioners of Excise, they desire the favour of your opinion.

Qu.—Whether it will not be considered as a libel; and, if so, whether it is not proper to proceed against the author, printers, and publishers thereof, or any and which of them, by information, or how otherwise?

#### Opinion.

I am of opinion that it is a libel; but, under all the circumstances, I should think it better to give him an opportunity of altering his definition; and, in case he does not, threaten him with an information.

(Signed) W. MURRAY.

Nov. 29, 1755.

#### OBESITY.

Mr. Spooner, a farmer at Shuttington, near Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, died, in June 1775, aged 58. About five years before he died, he weighed thirty-six stone, horseman's weight; fourteen pounds to the stone, avoirdupoise. The last five years, he was much increased in bulk, having in that time become extremely fat; but he would

would not suffer himself to be weighed, though requested by several gentlemen.

His widow verily believes he would have weighed considerably more than forty stone, had he been weighed some time before his death. He was five feet ten inches in height; his appetite moderate, both as to eating and drinking, and his food such as plain country farmers generally live upon. He was very stout and active, and of a cheerful merry temper. For the last five years, from his being so greatly fed in that time, he was very indolent.

He had eight children, six sons and two daughters, who are all living. Mr. Spooner's parents were not inclined to be fat, but one of his sons is remarkably

so. Mr. Spooner first began to grow fat at the age of twenty-five: at thirty-five, he was stabbed by a Jew with a knife, and lost a considerable quantity of blood, but soon recovered of his wound.

The undertaker of his funeral believes, without exaggerating, that the corpse and the coffin, though only wood, weighed 700lb. The coffin was six feet long, three feet wide in the inside, and twenty-three inches deep.

This account was taken the 10th day of August, 1775, from the widow of Mr. Spooner, at her house at Shuttington, by Mr. John Vaughan and Mr. Samuel Heath, bailiffs of the borough of Tamworth.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE SPELL.

By THOMAS FURLONG.

[The following little piece alludes to a very agreeable evening, which the author past at the house of a female friend in the country: it was written solely for the amusement of those who were present, and whose characters it undertook to describe.]

ONCE on a time, as legends say,

A careless wanderer took the road,  
His head was light, his heart was gay,  
He stroll'd, he saunter'd, on his way,  
Nor dreamt on half the turns that lay  
Between him and his old abode.

The foot-path stretch'd before him far,  
And keen and chill the gale was blowing,  
While not one solitary star

Around the face of Heaven was glowing.  
He paus'd,—he turn'd,—he look'd behind,—  
He saw the distance he had gone;  
When something of the fairy kind  
Was heard to whisper in the wind,  
"Come, stranger, venture on."

He rais'd an eye, he pour'd a prayer,—  
On ghosts and fairies each thought bestow-  
ing,—

'Twas vain, he could not linger there,  
For forward still his steps were going.

He trac'd the neighbouring hillock's head,  
And now the moon was brightly blazing,  
And sleepy silence round him spread,  
Save where the swain, by fancy led,  
(As calmly home his way he sped,)

The short and simple song was raising.

He wander'd near the water side,  
Where with the wave the moon-beam  
blended;

"And now," exultingly he cried,  
"The soul-bewildering charm hath ended;

For it is said, by those that dream  
Of goblin tricks and fairy lore,  
That, when we pass a running stream,  
Their power can bind no more."

He thought of Tam O'Shanter's mare,  
When on the bridge the carlin caught her,

But, ah! the thought was useless there,  
The spell was strong beyond the water,

Now onward thoughtlessly he past,  
He trod at length the magic bower;  
Around the spot one glance he cast,  
And found one victim fetter'd fast,  
Within the fairy's power.

In order round the guiding dame,  
Three airy sprites attendant came:  
The first, if judg'd by looks alone,  
Look'd like an infant free from sin,  
Her easy air, her thrilling tone,  
Might coax a cherub from his throne;  
But Heaven, to whom the heart is known,  
Can only say what dwelt within.

The second form disclosed to view,  
Two laughing eyes of roguish hue;  
Around her lips, when she chanc'd to smile,  
Each dangerous dimple was seen to play,  
She look'd like one who could well beguile,  
For her glance, that led one on for awhile,  
Still led them but astray.

Her speech was slow, and, when it came,  
She dwelt upon some cutting theme,  
She threw some shaft that struck unseen,  
Till second-thought drew back the screen.  
Good-humour'd, fickle, pettish, pleasing,  
Form'd for delighting, or for teasing;  
Tho' check'd with care, and mask'd without,  
One leading whim was at her heart,  
Thro' all her soul it seem'd to run,—  
It was the endless love of fun.

And close beside her elfin queen,  
The third attending sprite was seen,  
And sure no pencil ever trac'd  
A mien with milder beauty grac'd;  
Sure never sculptor cut of old  
A female form of fairer mould,  
Each tint that loveliness must own,  
Collected round the face alone.

'Tis said, when youthful poets love,  
That every charm of earth or heaven,  
That each grace below, and each gift above,  
Are to one favorite object given.

But



But here the bard might wander at will,  
And praise, perhaps, but faintly still.

Yes! we may love the lily's glow,  
And say its leaf is light and clear :  
Yes! we may mark the falling snow,  
Or bless the rose about to blow :

But all their shades were mingled here.  
Wide o'er her forehead, fair and high,  
Curl'd the wild locks of jetty dye ;  
Down to the earth her eyes were cast,  
As if they shunn'd the vulgar view ;  
But, when their lids arose at last,  
Oh! what a lovely light they threw.

"And sure," the startled stranger cried,  
"If this enchantress shall retain  
Such forms, such followers, in her train,  
She soon may sit in solemn pride,  
And smile to see her silken chain  
Extending on each side."

He paus'd,—he stood,—his heart beat high,—  
He gaz'd around on every hand ;  
He could not, must not, dare not, fly,  
And it was death to stand.  
One object in the trying scene  
Could still his falt'ring soul sustain ;  
He mark'd his fellow-victim near,  
Whose steady eye, and smile serene,  
Show'd not a shade of fear.

And now another charm was tried,  
Another spell prepar'd ;  
In the gay forms of fairy pride,  
In magic order scatter'd wide,

The dangerous cups appear'd :  
High o'er the rest, conspicuous seen,  
One massive cauldron rose ;  
And there the wily elfin queen  
Her fated station chose ;

And in that cauldron deep she threw  
A mystic herb of dubious hue,  
On China's gloomy soil it grew ;  
And, while she trac'd the place around,  
Her hand drew many a lengthen'd line,  
And many a mutter'd word and sign  
Confirm'd the charm profound.  
And in the cup with care she flung  
A piece from negro's sinews wrung,  
Cull'd out with patience, toil, and pain,  
From isles that deck the western main ;  
"And this (she said,) my task shall crown,  
And this will make the dose go down."

'Tis said that at a certain hour  
This draught can boast a wond'rous power ;  
Some old philosophers maintain  
That it may sometimes touch the brain ;  
But bards for once the truth have sung,  
Who plac'd the danger in the tongue,  
It sets that busy organ going.

The work went on, the dose was quaff'd,  
The elfin tribe still talk'd or laugh'd,  
And other tricks, too long to name,  
In slow succession softly came ;  
The time roll'd by, the moments flew,  
Strong and more strong the magic grew,  
Till bright-ey'd Pity, hovering near,  
Slow whisper'd in the fairy's ear,  
"Come, let your guest uninjur'd go,  
Before the shrill-ton'd cock shall crow ;  
Hence let him wander, free from harm,  
E'er the twelfth hour dissolves the charm."  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

She smil'd,—she turn'd,—her friend departed,  
Free, thoughtless, tranquil, and light-hearted :  
And, since that hour, this careless elf  
Has been heard to say, in a friendly strain,  
That he'd risk his freedom, his life itself,  
To be enchanted thus again.

29, Bolton-street, Dublin.

### SONNET.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem,  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda  
Sobrius aula.

Horace, lib. 2, od. 10.

HOW blest the man, whose annual store  
Is just sufficient, and no more,—  
A pleasing competence ;  
Around whose hearth the tale of mirth  
Gives to each social feeling birth,  
Refining every sense !

Stranger to splendid joy or woe,  
His is the happy lot to know  
Life's soft vicissitudes ;  
No faithless calm allures his way,  
No dazzling sun darts down its ray,  
No chilling blast intrudes.

But blue-ey'd Hope, of soothing power,  
To cheer the solitary hour,  
His sweet companion is ;  
Whilst kindling at the hallow'd name  
Of Friendship, or Love's softer flame,  
He mingles into bliss.

Which, nor satiety e'er cloy,  
Nor Envy's secret dart annoys,  
Nor guilty fears appal ;  
But pleasures rational, refin'd,  
Most exquisitely hit the mind,—  
'Tis satisfaction all.

Oh! grant me, Heaven, the golden mean,  
The little and the great between,  
Nor aught beyond this give ;  
And, when I cease to feel or know  
Friendship, and conscious Virtue's glow,  
Then may I cease to live.

J. C. P.

### IMPROMPTU.

By ENORT SMITH.

ASK you where yonder rose' bright bloom  
is fled,  
That withering hangs its weak declining  
head ?

As Julia stoop'd, its dewy fresh balm to sip,  
It left the flower to settle on her lip.

Lamb-green, Bermondsey.

### SONNET TO THE MOON.

By the Same.

WHEN Heaven's blest Architect was mild  
in mood,

He fashion'd thee, thou orb, so pure and  
bright ;  
And, pleas'd with His own work,\* He sat and  
view'd  
Thee, chaste-ey'd beauty, shedding thy  
soft light,

\* And God saw the light that it was  
good.—Genesis.

X x

O lovely

O lovely visitant ! O fair-form'd sight !  
 Hail ! source now issuing from the Throne of  
 Good,  
 Proof of His power, and wisdom infinite :  
 Thus angels sung, when first thou, radiant,  
 mov'd,  
 Night's rich-rob'd goddess, as thou gently  
 gleam'st,  
 Zon'd by yon clouds of stainless hue thy vest ;

Methinks some shepherd, mid his flock,  
 thou seem'st,  
 Or snow-white dove, reclining on her nest :  
 And O ! so sweet, so silvery clear, thou  
 beam'st,  
 Earth's shadowy crown looks gay, with thy  
 mild rays imprest.  
*Lamb-green, Bermondsey.*

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*To MR. BENJAMIN SMYTHE, of Liverpool, for a new Method or Methods of propelling Vessels, Boats, Barges, and Rafts of all Kinds ; and also other Machinery, as Mill-Wheels and other revolving Powers.*

**T**HIS invention is established upon a mathematical theorem, viz. If three equal cranks in the same horizontal plane, or in planes parallel to each other, be conceived to revolve each upon its respective centre in the same plane, with one and the same uniform velocity and in the same direction ; with regard to the parts of the cranks alike situated, and any part being taken on the outer bend or extremity of the middle crank, and a right line drawn from that point parallel to a line supposed to join the centres of the cranks, until it meets the outer extremity or bend of the other two cranks ; then Mr. Smythe says the right line so drawn will be equal and continue equal to the line of distance during the whole of every revolution so made. This line in the machine he calls the connecting rod.

The principle of this invention consists in the parallel rotation of a connecting rod or rods, which may be impelled either by steam or other power acting upon the cranks, so as to force the paddles upon the cranks and connecting rods into and against the water in *propelling vessels*, or by the water running against the hollow or inside of the paddles, so as to turn the cranks and other machinery when used as *mill-wheels*, &c.

*To CAPTAIN GRANHOLM, of Foster-lane, London, in the Royal Navy of Sweden ; for preserving such animal and vegetable Products or Substances, separately or mixed together, as are fit for the Food of Man, for such a Length of Time as to render them fit for Ship and Garrison Stores.*

The object of this invention is effected first by cutting off all com-

munication between the atmosphere and the articles to be preserved, by one or other of the following means ; viz. by pouring into the vessel, in which the pieces of food that are to be preserved are packed, melted and hot fat, or pouring in a strong hot animal fluid jelly, in such a manner, that not only all the interstices between the pieces, but the whole interior of the vessel, shall be so completely filled as to displace entirely all the atmospheric air.

Secondly, by coating the different pieces with melted suet before they are packed in the vessel in which they are to be preserved ; then packing them, when cold, and afterwards displacing all the air between the pieces, and from the whole interior of the vessel, by pouring in cold a saturated aqueous solution of common sea-salt, or mineral culinary salt, that is to say, a solution of muriate of soda.

Thirdly, when the article is such as to permit it, (as, for example, butter,) by filling the vessel so completely with the article itself as to expel all the air, using due precautions to prevent the access of air afterwards, by percolation or otherwise, through the substance of the vessel.

The vessels to be employed are adapted to the nature of the article to be preserved, to the manner of preservation, and to the quantity to be contained in the vessels. For quantities not exceeding about fifteen pounds weight, vessels made of tinned iron, either square or cylindrical, or any other convenient form, are found to answer very well. These vessels should have a ring or fillet of tinned-iron wire, soldered all round their mouth on their outside, and at the distance of from one quarter to one half inch below the said mouth ; on which ring or fillet the rim of the cover may rest when the cover is put on. To this ring the rim of the cover is to be soldered when the vessel is finally closed. The cover should be so formed, that its centre should rise a little higher than



than the top of its rim; that is to say, it should be a little spherical, conical, or pyramidal, according to the form of the vessel. This elevation is given to the cover for the purpose of insuring a perfect dislodgment of air from the interior of the vessel, by pouring in well-warmed melted fat or suet, or hot liquid jelly, or a saturated solution of muriate of soda, as mentioned above, through a hole in the cover, the air escaping through a hole in the centre of the cover. The opening for introducing the said melted fat or solution, or liquid jelly, may be the same one by which the air escapes when displaced by the fluid. In this case the opening should be about a quarter of an inch in diameter; or another opening for pouring in the fluid may be made in some other part of the cover, about an inch in diameter, into which a piece of pipe should be soldered, air-tight, on the inside of the cover, about an inch long, and narrowing a little towards its lower orifice. In this case, the hole in the centre of the cover for the escape of air need not be more than a sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The opening of such a vessel is effected by driving down the ring or fillet by means of a hammer and the side edge of a chisel, or a flat bar of any kind, beginning at one end of the wire, and so detaching the parts in succession till the whole is separated, by breaking the solder joining. For this reason no more solder should be applied in fastening on the rings or fillets, and afterwards the covers, than is necessary to secure the exclusion of the air.

The means and precautions to be used in preparing the vessels are the following: first mean—applying in a hot state all over their outer surface and over the surface of their covers some good varnish or resinous substance. Second mean—saturating them as much as the nature of the material of which they are made will admit, and as completely as possible from their inside, with a saturated aqueous solution of common sea-salt, or native salt, say of muriate of soda. Third mean—lining them with a coating of any substance or mixture not deleterious or injurious (as suet or wax, or a mixture of these,) that can prevent the articles put in them for preservation from coming into actual contact with the vessels or their covers. Fourth mean—inclosing the vessels within other vessels or boxes, leaving a little space between them to be filled up with tallow or wax, or a mixture of these

or any other substance or mixture which may answer the purpose of excluding the contact of the atmosphere from their sides and bottoms. Their covers to be also coated over with the same.

The articles to be preserved are cooked in any of the usual manners, by roasting, boiling, baking, or otherwise, and, when ready, and not to be coated, they are to be placed in their hot state in a vessel made of tinned iron, the said vessel being previously heated. If the article is meat, in its own soup or fluid jelly, the soup or fluid jelly should be so strong that it will be solid when cold. The vessel being filled nearly to the mouth, the cover is then to be put on and soldered air-tight all round, after which it is to be filled completely through the hole made in the cover for that purpose. If the articles are not so dressed as to furnish a jelly, still they are to be packed hot, fluid jelly or melted warm fat is to be added, the cover soldered on, and then the remaining air expelled by pouring in melted and well-warmed suet or hot jelly till the cover itself is filled to the opening in its centre with the melted suet or jelly. After it is thus filled, it should be allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes in such a situation as to prevent partial chilling, before closing the opening or openings, as the case may be, in the cover, to allow time for the fluid jelly or fat to insinuate itself completely into the pores of the pieces. If in that time any shrinkage has taken place, the vessel must have this supplied by pouring in a little more fat or hot fluid jelly, after which the opening or openings in the cover are to be closed, of which more hereafter. When the articles are to be preserved coated over as described hereafter, they may also be packed in vessels of tinned iron lined with a coating of wax or tallow, as described above; but these are packed cold, and, instead of expelling the air by means of melted suet or hot fluid jelly, in this case a cold saturated solution of muriate of soda is to be employed.

The last operation with these vessels is to close the hole or holes in the covers. When the cover is furnished with a pipe besides the centre hole, the former is to be closed with a cork, going into it so as to leave a part of the pipe empty above the cork. This space above the cork is then to be filled with any good resinous cement, or with wax; after which a bit of tinned iron is to be soldered over the whole. The hole in



the centre may be closed by soldering, or the centre hole may be a female screw through a bit of iron coated with tin, and soldered on the outside, and fitted with a short screw of tin, or of iron turned all over, and when screwed home then covered with solder.

As it is often desirable on long voyages that vegetables should be had along with the preserved meat, as potatoes and carrots; these should be dressed each by themselves; after which they may either be cut into small pieces, and mixed with the meat, which in its dressing produces its own jelly, or they may be put into a vessel alone, and then surrounded with melted fat or jelly, in such a manner as effectually to dislodge all air from the interior of the vessel, as before directed for preserving meat, taking care to close the vessel properly.

**LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.**

**SIR T. COCHRANE**, knight, for the making of a manufacture, being lamps for streets, which regulate the combustion of a certain purified essential oil obtained from spirit of tar or oil of tar, and also making a manufacture, whereby all other lamps in which flame is inclosed within glass vessels, are adapted to the production of a clear light, by the combustion or decomposition of the said purified oil or spirit therein, and the use of the said purified essential oil or spirit in such lamps.—April 8, 1818.

**J. J. A. M'CARTHY**, of No. 4, Spring-Gardens, Westminster, gent.; for a method of applying granite in the making, constructing, or forming pavements, pitching and covering for streets, roads, ways, and places.—April 8.

**W. ANNESLEY**, of Belfast, Ireland, architect; for certain improvements in the constructing ships, boats, and other vessels.—April 8.

**W. HOPKINSON**, of High Holborn, Coach-maker; for a machine to prevent the wheels of waggons, carts, coaches, and all other carriages, from coming off by accident, and which he intends to denominate or call a Wheel Detainer.—April 8.

**G. WHITHAM**, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, manufacturer of spindles; for certain machinery for grinding, glazing, and dressing small cotton and woollen spindles for spinning on jenney, bills, and mule, and other kind of machine for fine work.—April 8.

**W. CHURCH**, of Clifton-street, Finsbury-square, gent.; for certain improvements in the steam-engine.—April 8.

*The following Persons have attained Royal Patents in France for sundry Inventions, viz.*

**MENARD, jun.**; for a loom to weave a clouded silk web, called by him *Velvet Web*.

**POTEL**; for a piece of mechanism, capable of setting in motion all together a carding, plating, and rolling machine, by the effort of one man only.

**MADemoiselle MANCEAU**; for different processes by which a new raw-silk tissue is manufactured for the purpose of a substitute to Italian straw in the manufacture of hats.

**DEBERKEN**; for a four-wheeled carriage, holding eighteen persons, without clock-work, springs, or back-trace; called a *Parisienne*.

**BURR**; for different processes to improve the manufacture of coach and harness ornaments, in chisselled brass and silver.

**CASTILLE**; father and son, for moveable artificial mountains.

**LECOFFER**; for press-rollers, adapted to cotton-spinners' use.

**BAYEUL and DUBERJAL**; for a metallic tissue, on which designs and cyphers are produced by means of fire and acids.

**ROUGET**; for a mechanical fauteuil to facilitate parturition.

**DELONG**; for a mechanic carding machine for waste and floss silk.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

**F**ROM the minutes of the interesting evidence before this Committee, we abstract Mr. Brougham's account of an Establishment of Education in Switzerland, as worthy of the attentive perusal of our philanthropic readers.

I consider (says Mr. Brougham,) that I shall render an acceptable service, and assist the inquiries of this Committee, by giving an account of a very important institution, connected intimately with the instruction and improvement of the

poor, at Hofwyl, near Berne, in Switzerland, under the management of the owner of that estate, Mr. Fellenberg, a patrician of that canton.

Happening to be in Switzerland in the autumn of 1816, I went to Berne, for the purpose of visiting Mr. Fellenberg's institution, which is situated in a pleasant country, about four miles from the town. I was received by him with great courtesy; he showed me himself every part of his establishment, and appeared anxious to have the whole details of its management



management investigated. My intention was to return, and pass a few weeks there for the purpose of acquiring further information respecting the system, and more especially the extraordinary economy which prevails, and which enables Mr. F. to effect so much with such slender means. This can only be learnt by a daily examination of minute particulars: to facilitate which, Mr. F. was kind enough to offer me the use of a chateau in the neighbourhood of his own residence; but the state of the weather for many weeks, and of my own health, made it desirable that I should proceed to Italy, without accomplishing my purpose. I cannot, however, avoid strongly recommending a residence at Hofwyl, to any one who may interest himself in these important inquiries; and I can venture to engage for Mr. Fellenberg, that he will give such a one, if properly recommended, the same facilities which he so readily offered to me.

Several tracts have been written upon the subject; the best of which is entitled, "*Rapport fait à S. M. I. L'Empereur Alexandre, sur l'Établissement de Hofwyl.*" It purports to be the work of the Count of Capo D'Istria, but was in fact written entirely by Mr. C. Pictet of Geneva, who has paid great attention to the plans of Mr. Fellenberg, and examined them carefully in different stages of their progress. The work of Mr. Rengger deserves also to be consulted; and Mr. F. himself has published some tracts in German. All these publications are to be had at the bookseller Pasehoud's, in Geneva and Paris.

The ground-work of the establishment is a farm of moderate extent, from 210 to 220 *posen*, answering nearly to our English acres, which Mr. F. cultivates himself with great assiduity and success. Upon this he has ingrafted the other branches of his institution, which consists of a seminary for the education and moral and religious improvement of the poor; an academy for the richer classes of society; an agricultural institution for a limited number of pupils; and a manufactory of agricultural implements.

The academy consists of fifty or sixty pupils, who are taught every branch of useful learning, from Latin and Greek (which last they are peculiarly well grounded in, from the plan adopted of beginning with it) to the higher branches of the mathematics and of physical science. These pupils are chiefly of patrician families. When I was there,

I found seven or eight German princes among them, beside several sons of German nobles; and the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg (the present king and queen) were expected in a few days to visit the place, with the design of prevailing on Mr. F. to make room for another young prince under their care. All these pupils go through the same discipline; eat at the table with Mr. F. and his family; and pay about 60*l.* sterling a year for all expenses, exclusive of clothes. I ought to add, that, when the troubles upon the Continent had reduced so many families to great distress, Mr. F. kept above a dozen of the young men for nothing during two years. This part of the establishment creates the principal expense, as about twenty eminent professors belong to it, whose salaries amount to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year. On the other hand, they form a very interesting society, and render a residence in the neighbourhood alike instructive and agreeable.

The agricultural institution is peculiarly under Mr. F.'s own care, and consists of about twenty pupils more advanced in years than the former class. They are taught practically in the farm; and have likewise hours of scholastic instruction, and of meetings for discussion with Mr. F. They are separately lodged and boarded at Buchsee, a chateau about a mile distant from Mr. F.'s house. The manufactory of agricultural implements is extremely beautiful, from the neatness and excellence of the workmanship, but especially from the valuable improvements in mechanism which Mr. F. has introduced. Among these may be mentioned his horse-hoe, his scarifier or extirpator, his root and straw-cutters; and, above all, his drill, which has been highly admired by all competent judges, and, I believe, been honoured with the approbation of the Board of Agriculture in this country.

The branch of the establishment, however, which is more particularly deserving of attention, and with which all the others are more or less connected, is the seminary for the poor. Mr. F. having long remarked the extreme profligacy of the lowest orders in the Swiss towns, and the habits of ignorance and vice in which their children were brought up, formed many years ago the design of attempting their reformation, upon principles equally sound and benevolent. His leading doctrine was, that to make those poor people better, it was necessary to make them more comfortable; and



and that this end would be best attained by forming in their earliest years habits of industry, which might contribute to their subsistence, and by joining with them a greater degree of intellectual cultivation than has ever yet been extended to the labouring classes of the community, or been imagined to be compatible with their humble pursuits. He began his experiments upon a small number of children, which he has now increased to between thirty and forty; and this may be reckoned the utmost limit upon a farm of so moderate an extent. Those children were taken from the very worst description of society; the most degraded of the mendicant poor in Berne and other Swiss towns. With hardly any exception, they were sunk in the vicious and idle habits of their parents, a class of dissolute vagrants, resembling the worst kind of gipsies. The complete change that has been effected in them all, is one of the most extraordinary and affecting sights that can be imagined. When I saw them, there were some who had been there for several years, and had grown up towards manhood; but the reformation in almost all took place during from one to two years, or a very little more, according as they were taken at an earlier or more advanced age. The remark which I made, is that which immediately strikes all who visit Hofwyl;—the appearance of the children alone, their countenance and manner, impresses you with a conviction of their excellent dispositions. To describe all the steps of the process by which this reformation has been effected, would be impossible, as much depends on minute circumstances, and upon the great skill and judgment of Vehrli, a young man who has devoted his life, under Mr. Fellenberg, to the superintendence of this part of the establishment, and to whose extraordinary virtue and ability its success is principally owing. But I shall endeavour to give the Committee some idea of the mode of treatment pursued.

The first principle of the system is to show the children gentleness and kindness, so as to win their affections, and always to treat them as rational creatures, cultivating their reason, and appealing to it. It is equally essential to impress upon their minds the necessity of industrious and virtuous conduct to their happiness, and the inevitable effects of the opposite behaviour, in reducing them from the comfort in which they now live to the state of misery from

which they were rescued. A constant and even minute superintendence, at every instant of their lives, forms of course part of the system; and, as may easily be supposed, the elder boys, who have already profited by the care of the master, aid him in extending it to the new comers, who for this purpose are judiciously distributed among them. These are, I am aware, very general principles, and, upon their judicious application to practice in each particular instance, according to the diversities of individual character, their whole virtue depends. But a somewhat more specific notion of the plan may be formed by observing, that it is never allowed for a moment to be absent from their thoughts, that manual labour, in cultivating the ground, is the grand and paramount care which must employ their whole lives, and upon which their very existence depends. To this every thing else is made subordinate; but with this are judiciously connected a variety of intellectual pursuits. At their hours of relaxation, their amusements have an instructive tendency; certain hours are set apart for the purposes of learning; and, while at work in the fields, the conversation, without interrupting for a moment the necessary business of their lives, is always directed towards those branches of knowledge in which they are improving themselves during the intervals of labour. Beside writing and cyphering, (at which they are very expert,) they apply themselves to geography and history, and to the different branches of natural history, particularly mineralogy and botany, in which they take a singular delight, and are considerable proficient. The connexion of these with agriculture render them most appropriate studies for those poor children; and, as their daily labour brings them constantly into contact with the objects of those sciences, a double relish is thus afforded at once to the science and the labour. You may see one of them every now and then stepping aside from the furrow where several of them have been working to deposit a specimen, or a plant, for his little hortus siccus, or cabinet; and Mr. Fellenberg rarely goes into the field where any of them are labouring, without being called upon to decide some controversy that has arisen upon matters relating to mineralogy or botany, or the parts of chemical science which have most immediate relation to agriculture. There is one other subject which is ever present



sent to their minds; I mean a pure and rational theology. Mr. F. is deeply imbued himself with the sense of religion; and it enters into all his schemes for the improvement of society. Regarding the state of misery in which the poorest classes live, as rather calculated (if I may use his own expression) to make them believe in the agency of a devil than of a God, his first care, upon rescuing those children from that wretchedness, is to inspire them with the feelings of devotion which he himself warmly entertains, and which he regards as natural to the human heart, when misery has not chilled nor vice hardened it. Accordingly the conversation, as well as the habits, of the poor at Hofwyl, partake largely of religious influence. The evidences of design observable in the operations of nature, and the benevolent tendency of those operations in the great majority of instances, form constant topics of discourse in their studies, and during the labours of the day; and, though no one has ever observed the slightest appearance of fanaticism or of superstition (against which, in truth, the course of instruction pursued is the surest safeguard), yet ample testimony is borne by all travellers to the prevailing piety of the place. One of these has noted an affecting instance of it, when the harvest once required the labourers to work for an hour or two after night-fall, and the full moon rose in extraordinary beauty over the magnificent mountains that surround the plain of Hofwyl. Suddenly, as if with one accord, the poor children began to chaunt a hymn which they had learnt among many others, but in which the Supreme Being is adored as having "lighted up the great lamp of the night, and projected it in the firmament."

The details which will be found in the works I have already referred to, give minute and satisfactory illustrations of the virtuous habits of these labourers, and of the happy and contented lives which they lead. I trust that one or two of them, such as the "*Rapport*," will be translated into English. That the complete education which it is Mr. Fellenberg's principle to give the children, interferes in no degree with the business of their lives, but rather forwards it; and that the farm cultivated by them succeeds perfectly, the inspection of his accounts (which he lays open to every visitor as a matter of course) clearly demonstrates. The profits of the farm, consisting of 214½ *posen*

(nearly equal to our acre) for the four years ending 1814, were annually 14,176 Swiss livres, or about 886½ sterling, being above 4½ an acre, including the interest on the original purchase-money of the land. The cattle concern is entirely kept out of this account, which therefore exhibits more clearly the success of the cultivation depending upon labour. It is to be observed, that Mr. Fellenberg has had to contend with powerful prejudices on the part of his countrymen, and has certainly received neither encouragement nor countenance from the government of the canton. On the contrary, the belief very universally prevails, that he is regarded by them with an unfavourable eye, and that strangers are not much encouraged to visit Hofwyl. The first impression, propagated with some industry, was, that his visionary schemes would be his ruin. When the undertaking seemed to prosper, the attack was changed, and he is now upbraided with amassing a large fortune; an accusation equally unfounded, as the account which I have given of his great liberality and charity may serve to show. The patrician order (to which he belongs) also took umbrage at his devoting himself to what was termed "a school-master's life," (*vie pädagogique*.) But I trust that these prejudices are now wearing away; and certainly he is, in this respect, largely indebted to the enlightened assistance of M. de Bonstetten, M. Pictet, and the other men of letters at Geneva, who have always zealously favoured his undertaking.

That the habits of common labour are perfectly reconcilable with those of a contemplative and even scientific life; and that a keen relish for the pleasures of speculation, may be united with the most ordinary pursuits of the poor, seems to be proved by this experiment of Mr. Fellenberg. I am quite aware that he has only made it upon a small scale; that its application to a populous district may be difficult; and that a substitution of manufacturing for agricultural labour would greatly augment the difficulty. Nevertheless, before we say that little can be effected in this way, we ought to consider how limited have been Mr. Fellenberg's means. The farm on which he has done so much is under 220 acres; and his income, independent of the profit he derives from the breeding of horses, in which he is very skilful, and his manufactory of husbandry implements, does not exceed five hundred a-year. The extraordinary economy



economy which reigns in his establishment is indeed requisite to explain the existence of such an institution; for, although the Academy and Institute are supported by the richer pupils, these pay a very moderate sum; and the family, who are lodged and wholly supported at Hofwyl, amounts to 180 persons. These dine at six different tables; and their food, though simple, is extremely good.

Before concluding this statement, I must add, that Mr. Fellenberg's principal object in establishing the academy for the wealthier classes, is to teach them their duties towards the poor; and above all, to inculcate the propriety of their adopting, each in his own sphere, the system pursued with respect to the poor children at Hofwyl. As they learn that system in all its details, and as they almost all become enthusiasts in it, there is reason to hope that its benefit may spread into other parts of the world. The primary difficulty, no doubt, is to find such admirable superintendents as Vehrli. But we may confidently trust that some of the youths trained at Hofwyl will be able to carry the methods adopted there into practise elsewhere. And I may add, that I believe nothing would give Mr. Fellenberg more satisfaction than to receive a pupil sent there to learn those methods. In order to profit immediately by his stay at Hofwyl, such a person should understand German, as that is the language spoken by Vehrli and the labourers.

Mr. Fellenberg, having observed the general defects in the education of youth in Switzerland, arising from the ignorance of the school-masters, (whose emoluments are inferior to the wages of ordinary labour,) adopted a very judicious plan for remedying this evil. He assembled about forty of them one summer, and kept them at Hofwyl during their vacation of three months. He there had them instructed by the professors of the place, in various branches of knowledge. Being men of industrious habits, and sufficiently anxious to learn, they made great progress, and still further improved themselves on their return to their homes. Mr. Fellenberg invited them all to assemble the next year, but the government, for some reason which I cannot pretend to explain, took umbrage at this proceeding, and prohibited the meeting. However, the neighbouring canton of Zurich, encouraged their teachers to resort to Hofwyl, where a number of them were

accordingly maintained and instructed in the same manner as the Bernese masters had been the year before.

There is another institution for education, at Yverdun, which I also visited in August, 1816. It is under the direction of Mr. Pestalozzi, and consists of above a hundred boys, who are taught every branch of learning, by different masters, upon a principle quite new and deserving of notice.\* Mr. P. observes, that the received methods of instruction are too mechanical; that children are taught by rote, and that their reasoning faculties are not sufficiently called into action. Accordingly, all his pupils are taught in a way that excludes mere mechanical operations, and certainly tends greatly to exercise the mind. No books are allowed; but the master, standing before a large board or slate, on which he writes, cyphers, or draws, (as the case may be,) explains or demonstrates to the boys who sit around him; and whose attention is kept awake to every step of the process by constant examinations, in which they are obliged to go through the steps themselves *vicà voce*. I saw many of them who had gone a considerable way in the mathematics, without having ever used a book. One only had reached the fluxional calculus, of which, from a question I gave him to work, he appeared to have

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\* Mr. Brougham errs—it has long been adopted in nearly every *independent* school of the British empire, under the name of the *Interrogative System*, and without being liable to the objections which Mr. B. justly notices. The British system uses Text Books, and adapts questions and exercises to the facts of the Text Books; and, in justice to it, Mr. B. ought to correct his error. We limit its adoption to *independent* schools, because in schools conducted by trustees and committees, who are the slaves of every prejudice and of every thing, as it is, or has been, no improvements are suffered to be made; and the subjects taught, and the manner of teaching, are the same as in the comparatively barbarous ages of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. We lately heard of the master of an endowed grammar-school who was superseded for introducing Geography into the school, because it was a subject not named in the statutes; and in Christ's Hospital, till very recently, no vegetables were permitted to be eaten, because at the time of the establishment few or no vegetables were grown in England! Close committees and self-elected corporations always commit these absurdities.—EDIT.



an imperfect notion; although, in a far shorter time than he had been learning, the young men in this country acquire great expertness in the highest branches of analytical science. But he and the others whom I examined had certainly a very accurate knowledge of the *rationale* of all the operations which they had learnt, and their minds were much strengthened, I doubt not, by the constant exercise of thought unconnected with notation. I conceive that analytical investigations might be rendered more useful, and might approach more to those of geometry, in their beneficial effects upon the reasoning powers, were somewhat of M. Pestalozzi's principle

adopted. That he carries it too far, seems equally clear to me; and I have been informed that his pupils, when they come to mix in the business of life, in counting-houses, &c. are very much thrown out, at least at first, by their having been unaccustomed to the use of books. I should, however, wish to be understood as speaking with diffidence on this subject, from my imperfect examination of it. I understand that a gentleman from Ireland has made it his peculiar study, with the view of introducing it there; and he may, I trust, before long, give the public an account of it in detail.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Grammar of Music: to which are prefixed, Observations explanatory of the Properties and Powers of Music as a Science, and of the General Scope and Object of the Work; by Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Author of a Translation of Lucretius, a Dictionary of Music, &c. &c. 9s.*

WE have perused this Grammar (a companion to the same author's Dictionary) with much satisfaction. Commencing with the development of the first rudiments of the harmonic science, it proceeds, *gradatim*, to the most abstruse departments of thorough bass, and the secrets of refined and complicated counter-point.

*Grecian Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by Samuel Webbe. 2s. 6d.*

This little air is smooth, simple, and pleasing: it consists but of sixteen bars, but their arrangement and connexion are such as to impart to them an interesting effect. Viewed generally, the variations applied to it are creditable to Mr. Webbe's taste and ingenuity; but we must, in candor, be allowed to make some few exceptions. The excursive matter is not always sufficiently analogous to the theme, nor is the bass uniformly the best that might have been chosen. The abandonment of the original key for that of the semi-tone above it, the modulation, if modulation it can be called, (from E flat to E natural,) is violent, extravagant, supererogate, and does not derive any apology from the manœuvre by which we are re-conducted to the deserted scale. All the praise due to this effort of Mr. Webbe's we cheerfully award. The general result of the piece is agreeable; the passages

lie well for the hand; and learners will find their practice both pleasant and improving.

*Rondo Favorit, pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte, par J. G. N. Pleyel. 2s.*

This is a playful, sprightly, and animated composition. Brilliancy and novelty of imagination mark every page, every bar we may almost say. While the passages are intimately linked together, a certain spirit pervades them that at once quickens attention and gratifies the ear and mind. The only drawback upon those claims to our applause is, perhaps, the absence of relief. A few tender ideas interspersed by a judgment like Pleyel's, would have perfected the production.

*Braham's Celebrated Song in the Opera of Zuma. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte by John Parry. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Parry has super-added to this bold, energetic, and patriotic air, three variations, the style of which well consorts with that of the theme. This task was of a kind which, as generally executed, confers no extraordinary credit on the abilities of the undertaker; but Mr. P., judiciously availing himself of the excellence of the *ground* on which he was working, has kept to its *cast* and temper; and, while gratifying the general taste of the auditor, contrived to maintain and render prominent the characteristic impression of the French melody.

"*Let me Die, or Live to Love.*" Sung by Miss Stephens, in the Humorous Lieutenant, or Alexander's Successors; at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Composed by H. R. Bishop.

"Let me die, or live to Love," is a ballad

ballad of two verses, and set in the unusual key of *A flat*. The subject has been successfully consulted, and the expression is not only appropriate, but forcible. While, however, we admit Mr. Bishop's general and prominent merit as a vocal composer, we cannot, we must confess, perceive that the present production is calculated to augment his reputation.

"*Edith of Lorn.*" *A Glee for Three Voices; composed and inscribed to Miss Joanna Baillie, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 2s. 6d.

This glee, the words of which are from Scott's "Lord of the Isles," is set with feeling and science. The passages, for the most part, are not only appropriate, but expressive; while the combinations and evolutions of the harmony are masterly in a high degree. The piano part, with which the original composition is accompanied, is modelled with considerable skill. Besides compressing the main body of the superincumbent parts, it engages the ear with its own variegated shades, and adds to

the interest of the vocal construction. We have heard, and we hope truly, that this ingenious production has experienced a very considerable circulation. *Ross's Airs (Numbers 3 and 4). Arranged with Variations, and a characteristic Prelude for the Piano-Forte.* Each 1s. 6d.

From our notice of the first three Numbers of these pleasing and improving exercises for the piano-forte, our readers will understand that the author is Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. High as he has always ranked in our estimation, his character will lose nothing of its elevation from the present work. The numbers now before us, contain the well-known melodies of "The Blue-eyed Maid," and "The Lily that droops in Dumbarton." Mr. R.'s adscititious matter is fancifully diversified, and, without deserting the sentiment and spirit of his themes, supplies new ideas, and augments their original power of impression. As divertimentos, they are attractive, and, as practices, will prove valuable.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER;

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.*

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✱ *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

Mr. PADDOCK's very interesting and affecting *Narrative of the Wreck of the Oswego on the Coast of South Barbary* merits the notice of every Englishman, who will feel, in its perusal, that his countrymen ought not, in this enlightened age, to be in danger of suffering such treatment in any part of the earth. As it is impossible to analyze its contents, we shall content ourselves with observing that it is well-written, and merits a place in every library of respectable literature.

A quarto volume of *Scientific Aphorisms* aims at being exact and profound; but, in truth, does little more than embody some of the leading errors of the existing philosophy. Thus, at art. 196, the author tells us, that "no doctrine in physical astronomy is more clear and incontestable than that which shews the necessity there is for a projectile force;" and at 198, that "this force must have been impressed on all the planets in an instant by one vast exertion." To us nothing can be more fanciful.—Motion he considers as distinct from momen-

tum, and hence numberless incongruities arise in various inferences. Such a work would be valuable if it contained original views, and respected truth instead of orthodoxy. The plan is good, and the matter, such as we find it, is necessarily important and curious. Other similar volumes are to appear occasionally.

An *Appendix* has appeared to Mr. Brougham's *Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly*, containing the minutes of evidence taken before the Education Committee. It appears, from the facts in this mass of evidence, that, if Mr. Brougham ultimately succeed in destroying the horde of public robbers and swindlers, who at the present moment have got the funds of many charitable institutions into their hands, he will perform as great, and at the same time a more praise-worthy labour, than was performed by Hercules in cleansing the Augean stable. In another place we have given an extract from this evidence, and we regret that we have not room to give our circulation to the right-noble bargain made by a trustee of St. Bees' School:



School; and to some others equally extraordinary, which are exposed in these pages. We trust, however, that the courts of law will speedily correct the most palpable of these enormities.

A very superb volume, and as interesting as superb, has been produced by Capt. LASKEY, descriptive of the series of medals struck by order of Napoleon to commemorate the events of his career. The medals thus described number 186, and many of the events are the greatest of the age in which we live. As specimens of numismatic execution, the series are never likely to be excelled; and it will record, as long as the medals endure, the glories of the chief whom they celebrate, and the matchless taste of M. Denon, who directed their execution, and of the other artists concerned. The book is worthy of the connexion in which it appears; the language is perspicuous, and the events are neatly and clearly related. In some instances, they state facts which are altogether new to us; and we think the lovers of historical truth, not less than the admirers of this branch of art, ought to possess so interesting a volume.

Mr. CHITTY has manufactured a libel on our laws, in a volume of 700 pages, royal octavo, simply on the branch of laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cash notes. He calls it a *Practical Treatise*, but for whose use we are at a loss to conceive. After all, however, the fault may not be in this author, but in the prolix character of the laws which he has undertaken to expound.

GENERAL THORNTON has published, in an inviting form, his very able Speech on his motion to repeal the declarations against the belief of transubstantiation, and asserting the worship of the church of Rome to be idolatrous; illustrated by authorities and illustrations. The whole forms a very curious volume for the perusal of those who feel interested in political polemics.

A portable, and therefore useful, volume has been printed, of ORFILA's *Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, with the means of detecting Poisons, &c.* The translation is correctly made by Mr. R. H. BLACK, who has added a valuable appendix on suspended animation.

While so many venal bards are perverting their talents and insulting their religion by their zealous support of the

inhuman and unchristian practice of War, it is with no small pleasure that we record the author of an *Elegy, supposed to be written on a Field of Battle*, as the champion of a nobler and a better cause. His pen has been employed in depicting the sufferings and advocating the rights of outraged humanity; and, we must add, with no inconsiderable portion of success. If his genius be not of that commanding order which we look for in the gifted poet, still his present performance will prove that it is adequate to the production of a work replete with refined taste and correct feeling. The following lines, in which the accumulated horrors of war are very strikingly delineated, will, we think, justify our opinion:—

The track of dire destruction long and wide,

The naked forest, and the trampled plain;  
The year's last toil, the swain's fair hope  
destroy'd,

The plunder'd vines, and ravag'd fields of grain.

The village waste, the watch-dog's howling knell;

The croaking raven on the blacken'd wall;  
The distant hamlet in the peaceful dell,  
Mark'd by the spoiler, doom'd itself to fall.

(Here late with rural beauty nature smil'd,  
And sylvan music charm'd the flowery mead;)

Ah! where shall flee the shivering houseless child?

What friendly covert shade its orphan'd head?

What "tender mercies" urged the ruffian band,

To save the offspring of the slaughter'd sire;  
That fired the peaceful cot with impious hand,  
Nor spared the victim of unchaste desire?

Did aught their leader's savage breast control,—

—Could human feelings melt that heart of steel,—

Did memory wake the scorpion of the soul,—  
And pierce the only fibre that could feel?

But what avails *one* wretched fate to mourn,  
Of *one* sad stricken murd'rer to complain?

Thousands are left as wretched and forlorn—  
Thousands were murd'rers, tens of thousands slain.

This poem is very appropriately inscribed "to the chairman and committee of the Society established in London for the Promotion of permanent and universal Peace."

We discover that we were the dupes of an imposition, when we noticed in our last the *Memoirs of Las Casas* as an authentic work. Advantage has been

been taken of some original documents printed in the German papers, and pretended Memoirs of Las Casas prefixed, to give their reprint an air of authenticity. We now discover that the genuine work of Las Casas, containing copies of the documents alluded to, and a plan of Longwood, is published under the title of—*Letters from the Island of St. Helena, exposing the unnecessary Severity exercised towards Napoleon*. This is a volume which merits general perusal, as implicating in its facts and anecdotes the fame and character of the British people among future generations; and containing accurate and very curious details of a man whose character, actions, and fortunes, are the most remarkable of any on record. We collect from the newspapers, that the influence of the magnanimous Alexander is likely to effect a change, which could not be wrought by a regard to character, and a sense of propriety, in the very low-minded personages, however high in rank, who have hitherto directed these nefarious proceedings.

Some tool of power, who libelled the memory of the late illustrious Bishop Watson, in a series of Letters in that worthy vehicle, the *Courier*, has republished them in a pamphlet, under the title of, *A Critical Examination of the Bishop of Landaff's Posthumous Volume, entitled, "Anecdotes of his Life."* As we do not think an honest man, or more exemplary bishop, ever lived, than the object of this attack; so we are sorry to see an attempt made to give these letters more than an ephemeral existence. We suspect, however, that their days are numbered, and that they will soon find their way to "the vault of all the Capulets."

In addition to the books on America noticed in our last number, another has been published during the present month, under the title of, *Sketches of America*, by HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON, which claims attention as a *matter-of-fact book*, without any other pretensions. Mr. Fearon, it appears, was selected by a circle of friends, comprising thirty-nine English families, who were desirous of obtaining accurate and impartial information concerning the actual state of the American republic, and the prospects which it afforded to emigrants,—to undertake this "journey of five thousand miles through the eastern and western states." The present publication consists of his re-

ports, addressed to those friends: they are written with much less prejudice, in favour of or against America, than any other accounts which have lately appeared on the same subject; and, being confined principally to information respecting the nature of the soil, the amount of population, state of society, lists of prices, of articles, statements of rents, of wages, of taxes, &c. &c. without any exaggeration or concealment, the work must be highly useful to numerous persons, besides the thirty-nine families with whom it originated. Thirty years ago such a book would have been deemed about as useful as a guide to travellers to the moon! —What a course of misrule, what a combination of folly and of crime in the administration of the affairs of this injured nation, must have occurred during that period to make such an alteration in the relative condition of England and America! "Emigration, (as Mr. Fearon well observes in his Preface,) has assumed a totally new character; it is no longer merely the poor, the idle, the profligate, or the wildly speculative, who are preparing to quit their native country; but men of sober habits and regular pursuits; men of reflection, who apprehend approaching evils; men of upright and conscientious minds, to whose happiness civil and religious liberty are essential; and men of domestic feelings, who wish to provide for the future support and prosperity of their offspring." Nevertheless, we are no advocates for emigration; and we think it the duty of Englishmen to stay at home, and assert their rights and interests.

Among books of education, we may name, as possessed of considerable merit,—Miss MANT's *Margaret Melville*; Mr. JAMIESON's *Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature*, a work of labour; the same gentleman's *Mathematical Tables for Schools*, a work of utility; and Mr. BURGESS's *Useful Hints on Drawing and Painting*, an elegant essay on the study and application of those arts.

#### ASTRONOMY.

**A**N Elementary Treatise on Astronomy, Vol. II. containing Physical Astronomy; by Robert Woodhouse, A.M. F.R.S. 18s.

#### ARTS.

Repertory of Arts. No. 197. 3s.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of a Scarce, Valuable, and Extensive,



Extensive Collection of Miscellaneous Books, in English Literature, Greek, Latin, French, &c. mostly well-bound, and in good condition, now selling by E. Reddell, High-street, Tewkesbury. Part IV. 6d.

A Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of new and second-hand Books, to be sold at the prices affixed, by Barry and Son, 21, High-street, Bristol. 2s.

A Catalogue of an extensive Collection of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, &c.: including an assortment of French Books; by T. and G. Underwood, Fleet-street.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Jas. Leith, G.C.B. with a Précis of some of the most remarkable Events of the Peninsula War; by a British Officer. 8s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S.: comprising numerous political, philosophical, and miscellaneous papers, now first published from the originals; by his grandson, W. Temple Franklin, esq. Vol. III. 4to.

#### BOTANY.

Fuci, or coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists, &c. to the Genus Fucus; by Dawson Turner, esq. A.M. F.R.S. and L.S. No. XLV. 4to. 7s. 6d.

#### CLASSICS.

Classical Journal. No. XXXV. 6s.

#### DRAMA.

The Appeal: a Tragedy, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. 8vo. 3s.

#### EDUCATION.

The Winter Scene, to amuse and instruct the Rising Generation; by M. H. 18mo.

A Critical Grammar of the French and English Languages: with tabular elucidations, calculated to aid the English student in the acquirement of the niceties of the French language, and to give the French scholar a knowledge of the English tongue; by W. Hodgson. 12mo. 9s.

Little Lessons for Little Folks; by Mary Belson. 18mo.

#### ETYMOLOGY.

Observations Introductory to a Work on English Etymology; by J. Thompson, M.A.S. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

#### HISTORY.

Tableau Historique et Politique de Malte, et de ses Habitans, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la réunion de cette Isle à la Grande Bretagne; par F. A. de Christophoro Davalos. 8vo. 7s.

Letters on French History, from the earliest period to the battle of Waterloo, and re-establishment of the House of Bourbon: for the use of schools; by J. Bigland. 12mo. 6s.

An Universal History, in twenty-four books: translated from the German of John Von Müller. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, Vol. XXXIII. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan Macgregor: including original notices of Lady Grange, &c.; by K. Macleay, M.D. 12mo. 8s.

Relation des Operations Militaires, qui ont eu lieu en France, et en Belgique, pendant les cent jours: écrite de St. Helena; par Le General Gaugaud. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### HORTICULTURE.

The Shrubby Almanack, or the Juvenile Gardeners' Memory Calendar: on a sheet. 1s. coloured.

#### LAW.

Criminal Trials, illustrative of the Tale entitled "The Heart of Mid Lothian;" published from the original record, with a prefatory notice, including some particulars of the life of Capt. John Porteous; with a view of the Tolbooth, Edinburgh. 12mo. 8s.

Howell's State Trials, Vol. XXV. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

#### MEDICINE.

Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state of apparent Death; together with the means of detecting poisons and adulterations in wine; translated from the French by R. H. Black; with an Appendix on suspended animation, and the means of prevention; by M. P. Orfila. 12mo. 5s.

An Inquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption; and on the Duration of Life: illustrated by statistical reports; by J. G. Mansford. 8vo. 5s.

Observations on the Extraction of the Placenta; by Jas. Murdock, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Monthly Gazette of Health. No. XXXIV. 1s.

An Account of the Small-pox, as it appeared after vaccination: including, among many cases, three which occurred in the author's own family; by Alexander Monro, M.D. Illustrated by plates, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Reports of the Practice in the Clinical Wards of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, during the months of November and December 1817, and January 1818, and May, June, and July, 1818; by A. Duncan, jun. M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 4s.

#### MISCELLANIES.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: illustrated with engravings. Vol. VIII. Part II. 4to. 1l. 5s.

A Perpetual Key to the Almanacks: containing an account of the fast, festivals, saints'-days, and other holidays in the calendar, and an explanation of the astronomical

nomical and chronological terms; by Jas. Bannantine: the whole corrected and improved with an original table of the constellations, their names and origin, and the number and magnitude of the stars which compose them, &c. &c.; by John Irving Maxwell, of the Inner Temple. New edition, 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Vol. XII. Part II. 1l. 1s.

Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts, No. XI. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Table of the Moveable Fast, Feasts, and Terms; the cycle of the sun, dominical letter, golden number, and epact, for twenty-five years. 1s. 6d.

The Report of the London Committee of Investigation, presented at a meeting of Insurers, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, Sept. 25, 1818. 2s.

## NOVELS.

Margaret Melville and the Soldier's Daughter, or Juvenile Memoirs: interspersed with remarks on the propriety of encouraging British manufactures; by A. C. Mant. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Lionel, or the Last of the Pevenseys. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

The Veiled Protectress, or the Mysterious Mother; by Mrs. Meeke. 5 vols. 27s. 6d.

## POETRY.

A Few Leaves from my Field-book; by Wm. Woolcot.

The Modern Antique, or the Muse in the Costume of Queen Anne; by J. Gompertz. 8vo. 12s.

Woman, a poem; by E. S. Barrett, esq. 5s. 6d.

Endymion, a poetic romance; by John Keats. 8vo. 9s.

Tales and Poems; by Mrs. Stanley. 7s.

## POLITICS.

Important Extracts from Original and Recent Letters, written by Englishmen in the United States of America, to their Friends in England; by John Knight. 8vo. 1s.

A Letter from Sir Robert Wilson to his Constituents, in Retutation of a Charge of having dispatched a False Report of a Victory when in Spain, contained in the last Quarterly Review. 1s. 6d.

Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. upon the Abuse of Charities; by H. Brougham, M.P. F.R.S. seventh edition, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Appendix to ditto: containing Minutes of Evidence taken before the Education Committee. 8vo. 3s.

## THEOLOGY.

Sermons, selected from the Manuscripts of the late Rev. C. Moore, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Visitation in

July and August, 1818; by William bishop of London. 1s. 6d.

The Church Catechism and Rite of Confirmation explained and illustrated in a Course of Lectures; by Thomas Tunstall, B.D. 13s.

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Wells, before the Diocese Association of the Members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at their Anniversary Meeting, on the 1st of Sept. 1818; by the Bishop of Gloucester. 1s. 6d.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe; by the Rev. C. Bradley. 10s. 6d.

Monumental Pillars, or a Collection of Remarkable Instances of the Judgment, Providence, and Grace of God: accompanied with suitable reflexions; by the Rev. Tho. Young, of Zion-chapel, Margate. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Emigrant's best Instructor, or the most Recent and Important Information respecting the United States of America: selected from the works of the latest travellers in that country, particularly Bradbury, Hulme, Browne, Birkbeck, &c.; by John Knight. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew while in bondage among the Arabs, interspersed with numerous remarks upon the country and its inhabitants, and the peculiar perils of that coast; by Judah Paddock, her late master. 4to. 1l. 5s.

The Tourist through Ireland: by which the traveller is directed to the objects most worthy of notice, whether of antiquity, art, science, or the picturesque; by an Irish Gentleman, aided by the communication of friends. 12mo. 6s.—coloured maps, 7s.

*Foreign and Classical Books imported by Treuttel and Würtz, Soho-square.*

Correspondance inédite de l'Abbé Ferd. Galiani avec Madame d'Epinay, le Baron d'Holbach, Grimm, &c. pendant les années 1765 à 1781, avec une notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Galiani, par feu M. Ginguené, et des Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Recueil des Historiens de Gaule et de la France, Tom. XVII. par Brial, in folio. 3l.

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, Tom. X. 4to. 1l. 8s.

Lamarck, Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres, Tom. V. 8vo. 14s.

Gall, Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux en général et du Cerveau en particulier, Tom. III. Part I. in 4to. avec 12 planches in folio. 4l. 4s.

Léumontey, Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV., et sur les altérations



altérations qu'il éprouva pendant la vie de ce prince. Précédé de Nouveaux Mémoires de Dangeau, contenant environ 1000 articles inédits, sur les événements, les personnes, les usages, et les mœurs de son temps; avec des notes autographes, curieuses, et anecdotiques ajoutées à ces Mémoires, par un Courtisan de la même époque. 8vo. 11s.

Dupin (Charles), Mémoires sur la Marine et les Ponts et Chaussées de France et d'Angleterre, contenant deux relations des Voyages faits par l'auteur dans les ports d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande, dans les années 1816, 17, 18; la description de la Jetée de Plymouth, du Canal Calédonien, &c. 8vo. 11s.

Llorente, Histoire Critique de l'Inquisition d'Espagne, seconde édition, 4 vols. 8vo. avec portrait. 2l.

Encyclopédie Méthodique, LXXXVI<sup>e</sup> livraison, 2 vols. in 4to. savoir Musique, Tom. II. (H—Z) avec 114 planches gravées et un tableau; et Tableau Encyclopédique des trois règnes de la Nature. 24<sup>e</sup> partie, Planches des Crustacées, Arachnides, et Insectes. 4l.

Spurzheim, Observations sur la Phræ-

nologie, ou la Connaissance de l'homme moral et intellectuel, fondée sur les fonctions du Système nerveux; avec frontispice et 6 planches, 8vo. 9s.

Capuron, (J.) Methodica Chirurgiæ Instituta, sublevandæ tyronum refrigerandæque peritorum memoriæ idonea, in quibus morbi cujuslibet externæ causæ, signum, atque medela, delineantur, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Risso et Poiteau, Histoire Naturelle des Orangers, ornée de figures peintes d'après nature, livraison I. in 4to. avec 6 fig. color. 1l. 1s.

Voyage fait dans les années 1816, 17, de New-York à la Nouvelle Orléans, et de l'Orenoque au Mississippi par les petites et grandes Antilles; contenant des détails absolument nouveaux, sur ces contrées, des portraits des personnages influants dans les Etats-Uni, et des anecdotes sur les réfugiés qui y sont établis. Par l'auteur des Souvenirs des Antilles, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Comte Alexandre de Saluces, Histoire Militaire du Piémont, ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Royale des Sciences, 5 vols. 8vo. Turin. 3l.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

SEVERAL important inventions in Printing claim our notice; and, in our next Number, we hope to be enabled to lay an account of them before our readers. We allude particularly to the machines and new rollers of Messrs. APPLEGARTH and COWPER, and to the American press of Mr. G. CLYMER. Of both these able and curious pieces of mechanism we propose to introduce engravings and full descriptions.

In copper-plate printing we have already alluded to the advantageous introduction of steam, by Mr. RAMSHAW, as an efficacious and healthful means of heating the plates, instead of using charcoal, at once so injurious to the plates and to the workmen.

Some of the ships sent on the ill-judged Northern Expedition have returned without success. The boasted hypothesis of a Polar Basin, free from ice, proves to be a phantom of its author's brain, for these ships found the Icy Continent impenetrable at the latitude of 76°. In truth, there never existed a single novel fact on which to ground the laboured reasonings that have been used, as a tub for the whale, to give ephemeral note to a critical Journal, which is written by the under-strappers of office. We have never

ceased to consider the whole as an official job, unworthy of the intelligence of the age,—an opinion which we decidedly expressed in former numbers of this Miscellany, and which has been confirmed by the result.

Professor PLAYFAIR'S Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland, in two volumes, 8vo. will speedily be published. It will contain a general description of Scotland, of every county, and each parish; and the whole will be illustrated by appropriate statistical tables.

Dr. BREWSTER, inventor of the Kaleidoscope, is engaged on a new edition of Professor Robinson's System of Mechanical Philosophy; with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences.

The same ingenious gentleman announces a Treatise on his Kaleidoscope, containing an account of the principles and construction of the instrument, and of its application in various forms to the useful arts.

Mr. BARROW is preparing a Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, for the discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from the earliest period to the present time; accompanied with

with a general description of the Arctic Lands and Polar Seas, as far as hitherto known. It is to be hoped that this work will be untingered with the visionary theories of the author on the structure of this part of the globe.

Letters from the North of Italy, on the Government, Statistics, Manners, Language, and Literature, of the Peninsula; by W. STEWART ROSE, esq. are in the press.

The Life and Adventures of Antar, a celebrated Bedowen chief, warrior, and poet, who flourished a few years prior to the Mahomedan era, have been translated from the original Arabic, by TERRICK HAMILTON, esq. oriental secretary to the British embassy to Constantinople, and will soon appear.

A volume of Sermons; by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, will appear in a few days.

Dr. J. CAREY has in the press, a new edition of "Dryden's Virgil," with remarks on the text, as corrected from Dryden's own two folio editions. He has also forthcoming, a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made Easy;"—and "Drakenborch's Livy," the Regent's pocket edition.

A Manual of Chemistry; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in the lectures at the Royal Institution, with a prefatory history of the science; by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., secretary to the Royal Society of London; is announced, in one volume, 8vo. with upwards of 100 wood-cuts. Such a work has long been wanted, and will be received with pleasure in all seminaries of education and among students in general.

Mr. G. H. TOULMIN will publish in December a poem, entitled, Beauties of Affection.

We are assured by Mr. VALPY, in confirmation of our explanation of one cause of the high price of books, that the advertising and collecting the subscribers to his *Delphin* and *Variorum Classics*, have cost him 1200*l.* even before a type is set.

Mr. THOMAS FAULKNER, the very ingenious author of the *Histories of Chelsea and Fulham*, announces, by subscription, an *Account of the History and Antiquities of Kensington and its Environs*; interspersed with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons; deduced from ancient records, state papers, manuscripts, parochial documents, and other original

and authentic sources. The work will be illustrated with a map of the manor and parish, interior views of the Palace and Holland-house, the town and church, portraits of eminent persons, monuments, and other embellishments.

Mr. DUFIEF has exhibited repeatedly and successfully, before enlightened auditories at Edinburgh, his new method of teaching French to a very numerous class. He first pronounced aloud each letter and diphthong, and instantly all the class pronounced after him. He then, in the same manner, pronounced to them, first short, and then very long, sentences of English translated into French, and French into English; pronouncing the French twice, and the English once.—They then spell aloud the words after his spelling, and write by memory each sentence on slates. He teaches them to translate nearly in the same manner. As the whole class are almost constantly speaking, they soon acquire the pronunciation, the command of the sentences in his first volume, and the grammar in the second. All present were convinced, that the plan is effectual for teaching simultaneously a great number of pupils.

A Description is printing of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an account, civil, political, commercial, and historical, of the principal nations and tribes of the Indian Archipelago; by JOHN CRAWFURD, esq. late resident at the court of the Sultan of Java.

Professor JAMESON is printing *Elements of Geology*, with illustrative plates, in one volume octavo.

The same learned and ingenious writer announces a *Manual of Mineralogy*, in one volume, 12mo.

An *Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*; by FRANCIS HAMILTON, (formerly Buchanan,) M.D. will soon appear at Edinburgh.

A poem, under the title of the *Anglo-Cambrian*, written by Miss MARY LINWOOD, a niece of the celebrated artist in needle-work, will appear in the course of the present month.

Among other frivolities of the day, three superb portable rooms were shipped at the Custom-house for Aix-la-Chapelle, for the use of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in taking the portraits of the Sovereigns. My Lord Castlereagh, as a dutiful servant, allowed the use of his garden for their erection. The large room was fifty feet by eighteen, and the others twenty by eighteen, and eighteen



by twelve. The excess in the Civil List, which this act bespeaks, merits the early notice of the House of Commons.

A complete work on the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland, being a complete Natural History of all the Shells which have been found to inhabit Great Britain and its Islands, arranged according to the Linnæan method, illustrated by figures of every shell hitherto discovered, drawn from nature, is in preparation, by THOMAS BROWN, esq. F.R.S.E. fellow of the Linnæan Society, &c.

The same naturalist is engaged on Elements of Zoology, serving as an Introduction to the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom.

Mr. ACCUM also has in the press, Elements of Chemistry, for Self-instruction, after the system of Sir H. Davy, illustrated by experiments; in an octavo volume, with plates.

Dr. GRANVILLE is preparing a series of Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France; containing a descriptive and historical account of the Royal Garden of Plants; the Royal Institute; the Polytechnic School; the Faculty of Sciences; the College of France; and the Cabinet of Mineralogy; the Public Libraries; the Medical School; and the Hospitals; with plans of the latter, never before published, &c. &c. Interspersed with anecdotes and biographical sketches of all the eminent characters who have appeared in France during and since the Revolution, in the various departments of science.

At length Mr. CAMPBELL'S Selected Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, Critical Dissertations, and an Essay on English Poetry, is announced for speedy publication.

Dr. WILLIAM KING, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, announces Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times.

A Description of a Journey up the Nile, from Assouan to Dar El Mahass, on the Frontiers of Dengola, performed in the months of February and March, 1813, is printing by J. L. BURCKHARDT.

Mr. ABRAHAM SALAME, who accompanied Lord Exmouth in quality of interpreter in the negotiations with the Dey, is preparing a Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers.

Mr. THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D. minister of the gospel, Edinburgh, is engaged on MONTHLY MAG. No. 318.

a Life of ANDREW MELVILLE; containing illustrations of the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland, during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

Mr. JAMES HACKETT, first lieutenant in the late artillery brigade, is preparing a Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England in the Winter of 1817, under the command of Colonels Campbell, Gilmore, Wilson, and Hipplesley, to join the South American patriots; comprising an account of the delusive engagements upon which it was fitted out; the proceedings, distresses, and ultimate fate of the troops; with observations and authentic information, elucidating the real character of the contest, as respects the mode of warfare, and present state of the independent armies.

A new and corrected edition is in the press, of BUTLER'S Hudibras, with the whole of Dr. Grey's Annotations, embellished with portraits, and with engravings on wood. Part I. will be published on the 1st of January 1819, and it will be completed in six parts, forming three volumes 8vo.

The Beauties of Affection, and other poems, are in the press.

A Prospectus is in circulation of a new weekly paper, to be entitled "The Caledonian," which is to appear in November, at the cheap rate of 4d. each number, for the purpose of diffusing more extensively a knowledge of the progress of science, literature, manners, and political opinions in Scotland.

Shortly will be published in 12mo. Laurentii Jo. Rubi Epistolarum Edin-burgenarum, Libri 3; written during three years' attendance on the Medical Institution of that city, and calculated to illustrate the system of medical education pursued there, the habits of the students, and the general process of graduation in that University.

Mr. JOHN RELFE has a work in the press, consisting of Remarks on the present state of Musical Instruction, with the Prospectus of an improved Plan, in which the great want of a new order of musical designation, and the important advantages resulting therefrom, are explicitly stated.

The Rev. WM. FAULKNER is printing a professional work on the Simplicity and Ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels.

Messrs. TREUTTEL and WURTZ, publishers of Schweighæuser's Herodotus, in  
Z z 12 vols.

12 vols. 8vo. have felt it necessary to caution the public against a mutilated and imperfect re-print of it; and, in their own defence, have reduced the price of the five-guinea edition to four guineas, and the nine guinea copy to eight guineas.

The *Lexicon Herodoteum*, upon which Professor SCHWEIGHÆUSER has long been labouring with indefatigable zeal, will be published by them as soon as possible.

The *Iron Chest*, a poem, is preparing for publication, by the author of the *Recluse of the Pyrenees*.

The *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*, are announced as printing in London.

In the tenth number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, which will be published on the 1st of January, will be given the usual directory of living British artists, corrected throughout, by themselves.

A *Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America*, from the period of the First Establishments to the present day, is announced on a new plan; by D. B. WARDEN, esq. It will be comprised in three volumes, octavo, and be illustrated with a new map of the United States and a plan of the city of Washington. The author has collected a vast number of books, official reports, local descriptions and journals, and he has diligently consulted these and every publication of whatever kind likely to assist his inquiries; and, to the information derived from these ordinary sources, he has been enabled to make considerable additions from the communications of intelligent correspondents in different parts of the union.

The *Account of the Western Isles of Scotland*, particularly with regard to Geology; with *Observations on their Scenery, Antiquities, and Agriculture*; by J. MACCULLOCH, M.D. F.L.S. is preparing for separate publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with a volume of illustrative engravings in 4to.

A second edition, with considerable additions, is announced, of LORD LAUDERDALE'S *Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase*.

Mr. HUGH MURRAY is preparing to extend those researches to Asia which he so ingeniously bestowed on Africa, in a work to be called an *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia*.

*Reports of Cases tried in the Jury Court, from the Institution of the Court*

in 1815, to the sittings at Edinburgh, ending in March 1818, are preparing, by JOSEPH MURRAY, esq. advocate.

The works of the late Dr. WELLS, with an account of his Life, by himself, will speedily be published.

Two new Novels are announced at Edinburgh, one under the title of *Saint Patrick*; a *National Tale of the Fifth Century*; by an Antiquary: and the other under that of *Coquetry*.

The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS is preparing for the press, a new school publication, to be entitled, *Class Readings in Ancient History*.

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, will shortly publish a volume of *Sermons*, preached by him in the Tron Church, Glasgow.

Mr. WESTFALL has in a considerable state of forwardness, a *Series of Illustrations to Mr. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, and Gertrude of Wyoming*; which will be engraved by Mr. CHARLES HEATH: forming a union of the talents of two of the most ingenious artists of our age and nation, in combination with the works of one of the best modern poets.

Arrangements have been made for lectures at the Surry Institution, during the ensuing season:—

On the *Comic Writers and Genius of Great Britain*; by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq.

On *Oratory*; by JAS. OGILVIE, Esq.

On *Chemistry*; by FRED. ACCUM, Esq.

And on *Music*; by W. CROTCH, Mus.D.

Mr. CURTIS has commenced, for the third season, his *Lectures on the Structure and Diseases of the Ear*. In the introductory part the lecturer remarked, that all children who do not acquire their speech at a proper period, in consequence of deafness, are supposed to be born deaf and dumb: this occasions a neglect of their situation,—while the deafness is not organic, but merely temporary; for it is well known that, at birth, and a considerable time after, a viscid mucus fills up the ear, in the same manner as the meconium does the intestines; and, until this original layer or deposition is removed, the child appears perfectly deaf, and not unfrequently has all the appearance of idiotism. The attention to this subject opens a wide field for investigation and improvement.

A new work, exclusively devoted to music alone, entitled, the *English Musical Gazette*, to be continued every month, will be commenced with the year.



In November will be published, *TIME'S TELESCOPE* for 1819; serving as a complete guide to the Almanack; containing an explanation of saints' days and holidays, with sketches of comparative chronology, astronomical occurrences in every month, and a naturalist's diary.

Speedily will be published, (introductory to a superb edition of the Seasons, &c. with original illustrations and embellishments,) a new Biographical Memoir of James Thomson: which will contain many interesting incidents of his early life, and that of his rural patron, Sir Wm. Bennet, bart. of Marlefeld; a fac-simile of Thomson's handwriting; and specimens of an unpublished and autograph collection of Thomson's early poems, (twenty-nine in number,) which manuscript has been preserved nearly a century by the lineal descendants of the Duke of Montrose, to whose sons, Mallet, the friend of Thomson, was preceptor. Together with a compilation, including the criticisms and essays on Thomson's works, by Murdoch, Johnson, Cibber, Warfon, Aikin, Anna Seward, &c. The volume will be dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Buchan, whose name, in many ways, has been long associated with that of Thomson.

A volume of Facts and Observations towards forming a New Theory of the Earth, is announced at Edinburgh.

Dr. FLEMING is preparing a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals; with plates and illustrations, adapted in a particular manner to facilitate the study of British Zoology; in two volumes 8vo.

Early in December will be published, by the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, rector of Great Chatfield, Wilts; a work called *Old Church-of-England Principles opposed to the New Light*: in a series of plain, doctrinal, and practical sermons, fifty-eight in number, on the first lesson in the morning service of the different Sundays and great festivals throughout the year, shewing the connexion between the Old and New Testaments: illustrating the histories, characters, types, and prophecies of the former, by the events, personages, realities, and fulfillments of the latter: explaining the popular difficulties in both Testaments; refuting the objections of the infidel, or sceptic, to particular parts of the Old Testament; vindicating the genuine doctrines of the Bible against perversion

or misrepresentation; and proving the conformity of the tenets, rites, and services of the Church of England, to the teaching of Scripture and the practice of the primitive church.

Mr. ELIAS JOHNSTON, teacher of Mathematics, in Edinburgh, announces a revised edition of Professor HAMILTON's Introduction to Merchandise; containing treatises on arithmetic, algebra, commerce, bills of exchange, book-keeping, mercantile laws, and the public funds.

Mr. HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON is printing Sketches of America, in the Narrative of a Journey of more than Five Thousand Miles through the Eastern and Western States; contained in eight Reports, addressed to the Thirty-nine English Families who deputed the author, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any, and what Part of the United States, would be suitable for their Residence.

Mr. C. M. WILICK announces a fire-escape, consisting of a net composed of hair-rope. The size might be about fourteen feet long, by eight or nine feet wide: there should be loops on every side, of thicker rope than the net, and covered with leather, in order to serve as handles. The meshes might be from three to four inches wide. There are always (he says,) a sufficient number of persons present at a fire to hold such a net extended, in order to receive any person obliged to descend from a window. The rope for the net should be made of hair, as that material is less likely to decay from damp; and the net should be kept in a leather bag, which might be considered as a part of the fire-engine, and always accompany it.

The Rev. W. B. WILLIAMS has in the press, Eight Sermons at the professional Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle; with an appendix, containing Strictures on Mr. Gisborne's Testimony of Natural Theology.

Mr. ZACHARIAH JACKSON will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a Restoration of 700 passages to their pristine beauty, which, in the Plays of Shakespeare, have hitherto remained corrupt.

BRIG. GEN. MACDONNELL is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, a Polybian View of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

A Modern London Catalogue of Books (since 1800), with their sizes, prices, and publishers, is expected to appear in a few days.

## FRANCE.

The illustrious COUNT CHAPTAL is preparing for the press, the History of the Inventions and Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences in France, since the Commencement of the Revolution. The English edition of it is, we understand, to be confided to Sir John Byerley. It will be a most valuable and important work, and will form two volumes in 8vo. with plates; and the English and French editions will appear about the same time, in Paris and London.

Two expeditions are preparing in the

harbour of Rochefort. The first, composed of two ships, is destined for China, and has for its object to transport some Chinese from their own country to Cayenne, for the purpose of there manufacturing Tea. The second will carry out workmen and materials necessary for forming new establishments upon the Senegal.

## GERMANY.

The following is a correct list of the periodical works now published in Germany, specifying their titles, objects, and recurrence:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Published.</i>
Evening Gazette	Modern Literature	Weekly.
Gottingen Advertiser	Criticism	Ditto.
The Public Annals	Physic	Monthly.
Do. do.	Theology	Ditto.
Do. do.	Natural Philosophy	Ditto.
European Annals	Politics	Ditto.
Archives	For History and Geography	Ditto.
Hamburg ditto	For Physic	Ditto.
Do. do.	For Medicinal Experience	Every two months.
The (Log-book) Journal	For History and Politics	Monthly.
Instructor	Modern Literature	Ditto.
Universal Ephemerist	Geography	(Indetermined.)
The Ladies' Paper	Fashions, &c.	Weekly.
Independant	Modern Literature	Ditto.
Eastern Mines	Oriental Libraries	(Indetermined.)
The Companion	Modern Literature	Weekly.
The Heidelberg Chronicle	Criticism	Monthly.
Hufeland Journal & Library	Medicine and Criticism	Ditto.
Library	Politics	Ditto.
Ditto	Of Luxury and Fashions	Ditto.
Ditto	Travels	Ditto.
Ditto	For Chemistry and Physic	Ditto.
Ditto for Ladies	Fashions	Weekly.
Isis	Criticism and Extracts	Monthly.
Gazette for Youths	Instruction for Youth	Weekly.
Critical Review (Jena) }	Criticism	Monthly.
of Literature }		
Critical Review (Halle)	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto (Leip.)	Ditto	Ditto.
The Minerva	Politics	Ditto.
Miscellany of Foreign }	Extracts	Ditto.
Literature }		
Fashion Gazette (Leip.)	Fashions	Weekly.
Ditto (Wien)	Ditto	Ditto.
Morning Paper	{ Modern Literature and }	Ditto.
	{ Travels }	
The Hermstadt Museum	Physic and Chemistry	Monthly.
The News (High German)	Public Antiquities	Ditto.
Nemesis	Politics	(Indetermined.)
State Information	Ditto	Monthly.
Kotzebue's Weekly Journal	Various	Weekly.
Periodical Paper	Astronomy	Every two months.
Ditto	Magnetism	(Indetermined.)
Savigne's ditto	Jurisprudence	(Ditto.)
Gazette for the Polite World	Modern Literature	Weekly.
Do. Music for do.	Music	Ditto.
Saltzburg do. for do.	Medicine and Surgery	Monthly.
The Times	Politics	Ditto.
The Companion	Biography	(Indetermined.)

## INDIA.

Mr. J. ELLESTON, at Malda, has completed the approved Bengalee version of the Gospels; and the Gospel of St.

John has been printed at the expence of the Marchioness of Hastings, for the use of her school endowed at Barrackpore. At Bombay a portion of the *Tezkiret* ul



and *Hokema*, a celebrated biographical work in the Persian language, has been translated into the dialect of Guzzerat, and completed for the press by Dhosab-hace Sorabjee Moonshee.

## UNITED STATES.

Some American physicians have announced the *pyrola umbellifera*, a Virginian plant, to be a specific in cancer and scrofula.

For an account of the water-burner, see our Chemical Report.

## EGYPT.

Signor BELZONI, whose premature decease we have the melancholy duty of noticing in another place, has had the good fortune to penetrate into the interior of the second pyramid of Ghiza, which had never, within record, been explored. His own account is so interesting that we shall present it entire to our readers.

Having acquired permission, I began, (says he) my labours on the 10th of February, at a point on the north side in a vertical section at right angles to that side of the base. I saw many reasons against my beginning there, but certain indications told me that there was an entrance at that spot. I employed sixty labouring men, and began to cut through the mass of stones and cement which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, but it was so hard joined together, that the men spoiled several of their hatchets in the operation: the stones which had fallen down along with the cement having formed themselves into one solid and almost impenetrable mass. I succeeded, however, in making an opening of fifteen feet wide, and continued working downwards in uncovering the face of the pyramid; this work took up several days, without the least prospect of meeting with any thing interesting. Meanwhile, I began to fear that some of the Europeans residing at Cairo might pay a visit to the pyramids, which they do very often, and thus discover my retreat, and interrupt my proceedings.

On the 17th of the same month we had made a considerable advance downwards, when an Arab workman called out, making a great noise, and saying that he had found the entrance. He had discovered a hole in the pyramid into which he could just thrust his arm and a djerid of six feet long. Towards the evening we discovered a larger aperture, about three feet square, which had been closed in irregularly, by a hewn stone; this stone I caused to be removed, and then came to an opening larger than the preceding, but filled up with loose stones and sand. This satisfied me that it was not the real but a forced passage, which I found to lead inwards and towards the south; the next day we succeeded in entering fifteen feet

from the outside, when we reached a place where the sand and stones began to fall from above. I caused the rubbish to be taken out, but it still continued to fall in great quantities; at last, after some days labour, I discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above, and which had evidently been cut by some one who was in search of the true passage. Having cleared this passage I perceived another opening below, which apparently ran towards the centre of the pyramid. In a few hours I was able to enter this passage, and found it to be a continuation of the lower forced passage, which runs horizontally towards the centre of the pyramid, nearly all choked up with stones and sand. These obstructions I caused to be taken out; and, at half-way from the entrance, I found a descent, which also had been forced, and which ended at the distance of forty feet. I afterwards continued the work in the horizontal passage above, in hopes that it might lead to the centre; but I was disappointed, and at last was convinced that it ended there, and that to attempt to advance in that way would only incur the risk of sacrificing some of my workmen; as it was really astonishing to see how the stones hung suspended over their heads, resting, perhaps, by a single point. Indeed one of these stones did fall, and had nearly killed one of the men. I, therefore, retired from the forced passage, with great regret and disappointment.

Notwithstanding the discouragements I met with, I recommenced my researches on the following day, depending upon my indications. I directed the ground to be cleared away to the eastward of the false entrance; the stones incrusting and bound together with cement, were equally hard as the former, and we had as many large stones to remove as before. By this time my retreat had been discovered, which occasioned me many interruptions from visitors, among others was the Abbé de Forbin.

On February 28, we discovered a block of granite in an inclined direction towards the centre of the pyramid, and I perceived that the inclination was the same as that of the passage of the first pyramid, or that of Cheops; consequently, I began to hope that I was near the true entrance. On the 1st of March we observed three large blocks of stone one upon the other, all inclined towards the centre: these large stones we had to remove, as well as others much larger as we advanced, which considerably retarded our approach to the desired spot. I perceived, however, that I was near the true entrance, and, in fact, the next day, about noon, on the 2d of March, was the epoch at which the grand pyramid of Cephrenes was at last opened, after being closed up for so many centuries, that it remained an uncertainty whether any interior chambers did or did not exist.



The passage I discovered was a square opening of four feet high and three and a half wide, formed by four blocks of granite, and continued slanting downward at the same inclination as that of the pyramid of Cheops, which is an angle of twenty-six degrees. It runs to the length of 104 feet five inches, lined the whole way with granite. I had much to do to remove and draw up the stones which filled the passage down to the portcullis or door of granite, which is fitted into a niche almost made of granite. I found this door supported by small stones within eight inches of the floor, and, in consequence of the narrowness of the place, it took up the whole of that day and part of the next to raise it sufficiently to afford an entrance; this door is one foot three inches thick, and, together with the work of the niche, occupies six feet eleven inches, where the granite work ends; then commences a short passage, gradually ascending towards the centre, twenty-two feet seven inches, at the end of which is a perpendicular of fifteen feet; and the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock; and also above, on the right, is another forced passage, which runs upwards and turns to the north thirty feet, just over the portcullis. There is no doubt that this passage was made by the same persons who forced the other, in order to ascertain if there were any others which might ascend above, in conformity to that of the pyramid of Cheops. I descended the perpendicular by means of a rope, and found a large quantity of stones and earth accumulated beneath, which very nearly filled up the entrance into the passage below, which inclines towards the north. I next proceeded towards the channel that leads to the centre, and soon reached the horizontal passage. This passage is five feet eleven inches high, three feet six inches wide, and the whole length, from the above-mentioned perpendicular to the great chamber, is 158 feet eight inches. These passages are partly cut out of the living rock, and at half way there is some mason's work, probably to fill up some vacancy in the rock: the walls of this passage are in several parts covered with incrustations of salts.

On entering the great chamber, I found it to be forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches high; for the most part cut out of the rock, except that part of the roof towards the western end. In the midst we observed a sarcophagus of granite, partly buried in the ground, to the level of the floor, eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, being placed apparently to guard it from being taken away, which could not be effected without great labour; the lid of it had been opened; I found in it

only a few bones of a human skeleton, which merit preservation as curious reliques, they being, in all probability, those of Cephrenes, the reported builder of the pyramid. On the wall of the western side of the chamber is an Arabic inscription, a translation of which has been sent to the British Museum. It testifies that 'this pyramid was opened by the masters Mahomet El Aghar and Otman, and that it was inspected in presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet the 1st, Ugloch. There are also several other inscriptions on the walls, supposed to be Coptic (qu. Enchorial?) Part of the floor of this chamber had been removed in different places, evidently in search of treasure, by some of those who had found their way into it. Under one of the stones I found a piece of metal something like the thick part of an axe, but it is so rusty and decayed, that it is almost impossible to form a just idea of its form. High up and near the centre, there are two small square holes, one on the north and the other on the south, each one foot square; they enter into the wall like those in the great chamber of the first pyramid. I returned to the before-mentioned perpendicular, and found a passage to the north in the same inclination of twenty-six degrees as that above: this descends forty-eight feet six inches, where the horizontal passage commences, which keeps the same direction north fifty-five feet, and half-way along it there is on the east a recess of eleven feet deep. On the west side there is a passage twenty feet long, which descends into a chamber thirty-two feet long and nine feet nine inches wide, eight and six feet high; this chamber contains a quantity of small square blocks of stone, and some unknown inscriptions written on its walls. Returning to the original passage, and advancing north, near the end of it is a niche to receive a portcullis like that above. Fragments of granite, of which it was made, are lying near the spot. Advancing still to the north I entered a passage which runs in the same inclination as that before mentioned, and at forty-seven feet six inches from the niche it is filled up with some large blocks of stone, put there to close the entrance which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid.—According to the measurements, it is to be observed that all the works below the base are cut into the living rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers before mentioned. Before I conclude, I have to mention that I caused a range of steps to be built, from the upper part of the perpendicular to the passage below, for the accommodation of visitors.

It may be mentioned, that, at the time I excavated on the north side of the pyramid, I caused the ground to be removed to the eastward between the pyramid,



pyramid and the remaining portico, which lies nearly on a line with the pyramid and the sphinx. I opened the ground in several places, and, in particular, at the base of the pyramid; and in a few days I came to the foundation and walls of an extensive temple, which stood before the pyramid at the distance of only forty feet. The whole of this space is covered with a fine platform which no doubt runs all round the pyramid. The pavement of this tem-

ple, where I uncovered it, consists of fine blocks of calcareous stone, some of which are beautifully cut and in fine preservation; the blocks of stone that form the foundation are of an immense size. I measured one of twenty-one feet long, ten feet high, and eight in breadth (120 tons weight each); there are some others above ground in the porticoes, which measured twenty-four feet in length, but not so broad nor so thick.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 58th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SIXTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. LXXI.** *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—June 3.

**Cap. LXXII.** *For improving and completing the Harbour of Dunmore, in the County of Waterford, and rendering it a fit Situation for his Majesty's Packets.*—June 4.

**Cap. LXXIII.** *For regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers.*

**Cap. LXXIV.** *For the further Regulation of Payments of Pensions to Soldiers upon the Establishments of Chelsea and Kilmainham.*—June 4.

**Cap. LXXV.** *For the more effectual Prevention of Offences connected with the unlawful Destruction and Sale of Game.*—June 4.

**Cap. LXXVI.** *To subject Foreigners to Arrest and Detention for Smuggling within certain Distances of any of the Dominions of his Majesty; for regulating Rewards to the Seizing Officers, according to the Tonnage of Vessels or Boats seized and condemned; and for the further Prevention of the Importation of Tea without making due Entry thereof with the Officers of Customs and Excise.*—June 4.

**Cap. LXXVII.** *To repeal the Duty upon Rock Salt delivered for feeding or mixing with the Food of Cattle, and imposing another Duty, and making other Provisions in lieu thereof.*—June 5.

Rock salt in lumps not less than 20lb. may be delivered for feeding cattle, &c. on payment of a duty of 2s. 6d. per bushel, and to be removed by permit.

Rock salt may be removed to another farm.

**Cap. LXXVIII.** *To make further Provision for the better securing the Collection of the Duties on Malt, and to amend the Laws relating to Brewers in Ireland.*—June 5.

**Cap. LXXIX.** *To amend an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for granting Duties on Auctions in Ireland.*—June 5.

**Cap. LXXX.** *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Transfer of Capital from certain Public Stocks or Funds in Great Britain to certain Public Stocks or Funds in Ireland.*—June 5.

**Cap. LXXXI.** *For extending to that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, certain Provisions of the Parliament of Great Britain in relation to Executors under the Age of Twenty-one Years, and to Matrimonial Contracts.*

Where an infant is sole executor, administration shall be granted to the guardian till he attains the age of twenty-one.

Such administrator shall have the usual powers.

No proceeding shall be had to compel a celebration of marriage by reason of any contract.

**Cap. LXXXII.** *To prevent Frauds in the Sale of Grain in Ireland.*—June 5.

**Cap. LXXXIII.** *To amend and reduce into One Act the several Laws relating to the Manner in which the East India Company are required to hire Ships.*—June 5.

**Cap. LXXXIV.** *To remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages had and solemnized within the British Territories in India.*—June 5.

Marriages solemnized in India before 31st Dec. by ministers of the church of Scotland to be of the same force as if solemnized by clergymen of the Church of England; and after that period, marriages between persons of the Church of Scotland by ministers of that communion, and appointed by the East India Company, to be valid.

Minister shall certify the marriage; and shall deliver a duplicate of the certificate to the party, and transmit another to the secretary of the presidency.



## MEDICAL REPORT.

**REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.**

**H**E who has walked without anguish amidst the ruin of empires, finds it difficult to sustain the sight of intellect in decay." The drama of life every one knows to be sufficiently abundant in distressing scenes; but the deepest and most dreadful of all tragedies which time and sense present, is the destruction of the intellectual portion of the human frame by the crushing grasp of palsy. At one of these frightful representations of the force of disease the writer has just been present. Paralysis has deprived him of a valued friend. The casket, indeed, remains, but the jewel is no longer to be found. The same seeming composition stands before him of fibre, of nerve, of blood-vessel; the features are still the features of his friend,—but the animating principle is fled!—the something, without which even beauty is deformity, is gone!

One of the feelings which together conspire to stamp occurrences of this nature with such a dread impress, arises, probably, from the inferences which they at times almost force upon the imagination in favour of the doctrines of materialism. We are apt to infer, if such be the control of disease over intellect, that intellect itself is destructible,—that what we call mind is nothing beyond a certain arrangement of material particles,—that the soul is a mere secretion. But this reasoning is as erroneous, as the conclusions to which it conducts us are appalling. To adduce arguments in favour of the immateriality of thought would be here out of place; but the writer will be excused for adverting to one particular in connexion with the melancholy events under contemplation, which he does not recollect ever to have seen made use of in the way that it certainly might be brought to bear against the assumptions of the materialist; or for the purpose of proving that organization is not the essence, but merely the vehicle, of intellect; and that, in cases of either madness or idiocy, the rational faculty has only been forced into a temporary hiding-place, ready at its Creator's call to be once more restored to liberty, and light, and life. The circumstance alluded to is this—that the period of dissolution, in frames that even for a series of years shall have seemed as it were soulless, is often the period of returning consciousness and understanding. The mind, at this awful moment, not seldom comes out from its prison in a palpable form, and, in the act of its departure from the body, shines full, refulgent, and serene, upon the surrounding spectators, in the same manner that the setting sun, which, during the day had not been visible, breaks often upon the sight of beholders, just before it sinks below the horizon,—seeming to take a mild and gracious farewell of the world it would have shone on, but for the intervention of clouds and fogs.

When, then, we contemplate the form of a friend, who has now lost the faculty even of friendship, let us consider ourselves as looking at an exterior substance, that conceals an interior essence,—as beholding a bodily fabric, in which the soul is for a time locked up,—but from which it has not actually departed.—The continuation, however, of this solemn theme of mental derangement and decay must be reserved for a future opportunity.

The reporter is much concerned in having to announce the increasing prevalence of another order of diseases, which also too frequently produce a temporary alienation of the intellect. Fevers are growing upon us both in number and malignity; and they have evinced, recently, a remarkable tendency to disturb the functions of the brain,—often thus calling loudly for large depletion,—but not proving, as some contend, that fever itself is neither more nor less than inflammation within the "cranial parietes." No fatal cases of the prevailing epidemic have hitherto occurred in the reporter's practice; but this very day he has two individuals to visit, upon whom, he fears, the hand of death has taken too tight a hold to be disengaged. It may be proper to say that Elixterium, in doses of from one to two and three grains, has proved of singular efficacy in suddenly arresting the course of fever. To his friend Dr. Clutterbuck is the writer indebted for the suggestion of this drug as a powerful febrifuge,—which it is not intended to intimate possesses any-thing of a specific character; but certain it is, that no other purgatives, either drastic or mild, have seemed in the reporter's practice to operate with equal energy and effect. But, with respect to fever, as well as insanity, a running account must be opened with the reader. Much remains to be said on both in the course of these brief essays.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames Inn; October 20, 1818.



## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &amp;c.

**A**n apparatus, called the '*American Water Burner*,' has been invented by Mr. Morey, of New Hampshire, who, after making many experiments and employing various combustible substances, as tar, rosin, oil, &c. to mix with the steam, he has brought his apparatus to perfection. The construction is very simple: *tar is intimately mixed with steam or vapour of water, and made to issue, with a force proportional to the pressure of the steam, from a small orifice, like that in the jet of a blow-pipe, and is there fired.* The flame, although the combustible substances issue from so small an orifice, is as large as that of a common smith's forge, and is unaccompanied with smoke; when this flame is directed against the bricks in the back of a fire-place, they soon become heated to redness; if iron or steel filings be thrown into the flame, they burn with a sparkling brilliancy, similar to iron wire in oxygen gas.

A few experiments have been made to ascertain the effect of steam on burning bodies, and to learn whether it probably suffered decomposition when issuing mixed with tar from the jet of the '*Water Burner*.'

If a jet of steam, issuing from a small aperture, be thrown upon burning coal, its brightness is increased, if it be held at the distance of four or five inches from the pipe through which the steam passes; but, if it be held nearer, the coal is extinguished, a circular black spot first appearing where the steam is thrown upon it. The steam does not appear to be decomposed in this experiment; the increased brightness of the coal is probably occasioned by a current of atmospheric air produced by the steam.

If the wick of a common oil lamp be raised so as to give off large columns of smoke, and a jet of steam be thrown into the flame, its brightness is a little increased, and no smoke is thrown off.

If spirits of turpentine be made to burn on a wick, the light produced is dull and reddish, and a large quantity of thick smoke is given off; but, if a jet of steam be thrown into the flame, its brightness is much increased; and, if the experiment be carefully conducted, the smoke entirely disappears.

If vapour of spirits of turpentine be made to issue from a small orifice and inflamed, it burns, giving off large quantities of smoke; but, if a jet of steam be made to unite with the vapour, the smoke entirely disappears. The same effect takes place, if the vapour of spirits of turpentine and of water be made to issue together from the same orifice; hence the disappearing of the smoke cannot be supposed to depend on a current of atmospheric air.

If the flame of a spirit lamp be brought in contact with a jet of steam, it disappears, and is extinguished at the points of contact, precisely as when exposed to strong blasts of air.

Masses of iron of various sizes, and heated to various degrees from redness to bright whiteness, were exposed to a jet of steam: no flame appeared, as was expected, but the iron was more rapidly oxidated where the steam came in contact with it than in other parts. It is probable, if the water suffered decomposition in this experiment, and if the hydrogen was inflamed, its flame might not be observed, when contrasted with the heated iron, a body so much more luminous.

The operation of the water-burner, then, appears to be simply this:—tar, minutely divided and intimately mixed with steam, is inflamed; the heat of the flame, aided by the affinity for oxygen of that portion of carbon, which would otherwise pass off in smoke, decomposes the water, and the carbon and oxygen unite; the hydrogen of the water, and probably of the tar, expand on all sides (and hence the flame is very large) to meet the atmospheric oxygen, water is recomposed, and passes off in steam; a degree of heat is produced, no doubt, greater than that which is produced by the combustion of the tar alone, and this heat is equal to that evolved by the combustion of a quantity of carbon, which would otherwise form smoke.

The invention is ingenious, and may be found very useful in steam-boat navigation, where it has already been applied. Probably a saving of heat would be produced by condensing the products of this combustion, which might be effected to a certain degree, by an apparatus of simple construction.

A new hypothesis respecting the cause of colour in bodies has been lately proposed by M. BEN. PREVOST; according to which it is supposed that the effect depends not upon reflection, but upon *radiation*. It was formerly supposed that the different rays which compose white light, were all of them, except those which produce the colour of the body, absorbed by it, whilst these were reflected; M. Prevost, however, conceives that coloured bodies reflect a portion of the light in its white or compound state, and that they decompose a part of that which penetrates their substance into two new parts, one of which remains in the body, and the other radiates from all parts of their surface.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A VERY interesting establishment has been formed in London, and our knowledge of the parties concerned enables us to state, that it is likely to be conducted with a degree of regularity and good faith which will ensure its success. It bears for name the *Mercantile Agency Company*, and has been established by the *Commercial Travellers' Society*, for the purpose of securing to every subscriber of one guinea per annum, the most perfect information on all cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, and dissolution of partnership, in which his interest is at all connected; of establishing commission or agency concern on the firmest basis; of arranging the effects of bankrupts and insolvents, in such a way as to afford an opportunity to every creditor, at all times, to know the true state of the bankrupt's effects; of simplifying the arrangement and settlement of books and accounts, and the speedy collection of debts, in town and country; and of a correspondence between the metropolis and the various parts of the kingdom,—so as to secure to the commercial world, at a moderate expense, a certain and expeditious communication on all subjects. The plan embraces five several departments:—

I. *The Bankrupt's Register ; containing,—*

1. Name and description of each and every bankrupt, from the year 1786, and continued regularly; with the date of each commission.
2. Meetings of creditors, in town or country, under each commission.
3. Name and residence of the assignees to each commission.
4. Name and residence of the town and country solicitors to each commission.
5. Number of dividends under each joint or separate estate; and when final.
6. The certificate, when obtained.

II. *The Insolvent Debtor's Register ; containing,—*

1. Name and description of every person who has taken the benefit of the insolvent acts, from the year 1810, and how often. From official documents; and to be continued.
2. Name and residence of the acting assignee to each insolvent.
3. Amount of debt each insolvent was arrested for.
4. Total amount owing by each insolvent.
5. When insolvent was finally remanded.
6. When insolvent was discharged.

III. *The Register of Dissolutions of Partnerships ; containing,—*

1. Name and description of each and every dissolution of partnership, from Jan. 1, 1800; and to be continued.
2. Who remains and who withdraws, on each dissolution of partnership.
3. The date on which each dissolution took place.
4. The name and address of each and every person by whom the debts and credits of the several partnerships are to be settled.

IV. *The Commercial Arrangement.*

1. For commission or agency affairs.
2. For regulating and exhibiting bankrupt's property; by which every creditor may at all times know the true state of the bankrupt's affairs.
3. For arranging and settling books and accounts.
4. For collecting of debts.

V. *The Commercial Correspondence.*

1. From all parts of the country.
2. To all parts of the country.
3. On affairs in trade and commerce.
4. On business in public offices.
5. On business in general.

## PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Sept. 25.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	5	0	to	5	0	0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
—, —, fine	7	2	0	—	8	11	0
—, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	13	0
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	—	0	1	9
—, Demerara	0	1	11	—	0	2	3
Currants	5	2	0	—	5	10	0
Figs, Turkey	3	15	0	—	4	15	0
Flax, Riga	78	0	0	—	80	0	0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	50	0	0	—	51	0	0
Hops, new, Pockets	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
—, —, Bags	7	7	0	—	9	0	0
Iron, British, Bars	12	10	0	—	13	0	0
—, —, Pigs	7	0	0	—	7	10	0
Oil, salad	16	16	0	—	18	0	0
—, Galipoli	98	0	0	—	100	0	0
Rags	3	0	0	—	3	1	0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0
Rice, Carolina, new	2	13	0	—	2	14	0
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

## Oct. 23.

£4	5	0	to	5	0	0	per cwt.
5	3	0	—	6	8	0	ditto.
7	0	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
0	1	7	—	0	1	9	per lb.
0	1	8	—	0	2	1	ditto.
5	0	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
50	0	0	—	51	0	0	ditto.
7	7	0	—	9	9	0	per cwt.
6	6	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
16	0	0	—	17	0	0	per jar.
98	0	0	—	100	0	0	per ton.
3	1	0	—	3	5	0	per cwt.
5	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
2	12	0	—	2	14	0	ditto.
0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.

Silk,



Silk, China, raw	1	1	11	—	1	14	0	1	1	0	—	1	12	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1	4	5	—	1	4	8	1	2	0	—	1	2	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	14	1	0	13	10	—	0	14	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	6	—	0	6	10	0	6	5	—	0	6	8	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	8	3	—	0	8	6	0	7	3	—	0	8	2	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	10	—	0	5	6	0	3	8	—	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	17	0	—	3	19	0	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	4	5	0	—	4	8	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	15	0	—	6	4	0	5	10	0	—	6	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	18	6	—	0	0	0	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	4	12	0	—	4	13	0	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	8	—	0	2	10	0	2	7	—	0	2	8	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 23.—Amsterdam, 36 6 B. 2 U.—Hamburg, 34 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  U.—Paris, 24 60.—Leghorn, 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ .—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 225l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India Dock, 190l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 11l.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 50l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per cent. Consols, 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and 5 per cent. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1818, extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ASHFORD J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Milne and co. L.)  
 Belt W. A. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, carrier. (Spence, London)  
 Bartells T. Aldersgate street, wine merchant. [Hubbersty]  
 Baker F. Upper Thames street, baker. (Chapman and co.)  
 Batton J. Armley hall, Yorkshire, merchant. [Wilfon, L.]  
 Burton W. Hincley, hofier. [Beckett, L.]  
 Beutliff D. Gravesend, shoe maker. [Madox and co. L.]  
 Butler J. A. Blackheath, merchant. (Rivington, L.)  
 Brabant E. Manchester, dealer. [Howell, L.]  
 Barnes J. Cinderford, Gloucestershire, coal merchant. (King, London)  
 Buckley J. Hurst, Lancashire, J. Marland, Ashton under Lyne, and T. Medhurst, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. [Clarke and co. L.]  
 Coffin J. W. Plymouth Dock, merchant. (Crowder and co. London)  
 Carriage T. Horsford, Norfolk, grocer. [Saggers, L.]  
 Cumbers F. Boars' head court, King street, coach maker. [Duncombe]  
 Croft T. Bath, butcher. [Netherfole, L.]  
 Crowther W. Banner street, St. Luke's, watch maker. (Hudson)  
 Dylon W. J. Fowler, and W. Russell, Sheffield, grocers. (Duncan, L.)  
 Duffard P. Welbeck street, Cavendish square, milliner. [Lawledge]  
 Davie D. G. and S. A. Snowden, Plymouth-dock, drapers. [Adams, London]  
 Dafter M. Whitminster, Gloucestershire, linen draper. [Beckett, London]  
 Durrant J. East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper. [Adlington, London]  
 Day R. Crooked lane, oil broker. [Wiltshire and co.]  
 Dibbin J. Camberwell, victualler. (Hensham, L.)  
 Evans G. and G. High street, Southwark, hop merchants. [James]  
 Farnival D. Liverpool, grocer. (Leece and co.)  
 Fowler W. and J. Tamworth, paper makers. (Willington)  
 Gals M. Potterne, Wilts, victualler. (Price and co. L.)  
 Gompertz H. Tokenhouse yard, dealer in wool. [Bishop and co.]  
 Graves J. Southwark, hop merchant. [Lee and co.]  
 Hopkins J. Worcester, hop merchant. (Becke, L.)

Hallett W. Spa fields, cattle dealer. (King and co.)  
 Holland S. P. and P. Ball, Worcester, hop merchants. (Cardale and co. L.)  
 Haddam W. Clement's lane, tea dealer. (Wiltshire and co.)  
 Johnson J. E. Hyde street, Bloomsbury, master mariner. [Hilton and co. L.]  
 Jackson J. Easingwold, Yorkshire, merchant. [Longdill and co. London]  
 Jones T. Bull ring, Birmingham, cordwainer. (Bourdillon and co. London)  
 Latham N. Manchester, baker. (Appleby and co. L.)  
 Lock G. Welchpool, Hereford, grazier. (Platt, L.)  
 Levy S. Manfel street, tailor. (Annesley and Son)  
 Le Brun F. King street, Covent Garden, chemist. (Dawson)  
 Moreton C. Croydon, victualler. (Rowland and co. L.)  
 Proffer W. Birmingham, builder. (Hicks and co. L.)  
 Proctor C. Hints, Staffordshire, farmer. (Hall, L.)  
 Partons T. Duke street, St. James's, breeches maker. [Turner]  
 Rebbeck J. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Lamberts and co. London)  
 Raven C. and B. Chettleburgh, Norwich, wine merchants. (Abbott, London)  
 Rees R. Chatham, draper. (Roffer and co. L.)  
 Ridding F. Birmingham, tanner. [Mutton and co. L.]  
 Richards W. and H. B. Richardson, snow hill, factors. (Mayhew and co. L.)  
 Raven J. and C. and R. Lloyd, Norwich, merchants. (Abbott, London)  
 Shane J. E. Fleet street, boot maker. (Woodward)  
 Schwabacher J. Fountain place, City road, toy merchant. [Maugham]  
 Scholes S. and W. A. Docker, Manchester, calico dealers. (Hurd and co. L.)  
 Sykes G. and J. Pope, Huddersfield, merchants. (Hartley, L.)  
 Sheppard J. Gainsborough, and R. Sheppard, Boston. (Long and co. L.)  
 Ventres J. and R. Emmerfon, Newcastle upon Tyne, cheesemongers. (Fisher and co. L.)  
 Warmington J. and J. E. Gracechurch street, drapers. (Sharp)  
 Watkins W. Norton, Worcestershire, corn factor. (Pugh, L.)  
 Walters J. Tredegar, Monmouthshire, grocer. [Jenkins and co.]  
 Whitby W. Clement's lane, drug broker. (Wiltshire and co.)  
 Whittenbury W. Manchester, cotton dealer. (Ellis, L.)

## DIVIDENDS.

Acorn C. Litchfield  
Adnam R. East Illsey, Berkshire  
Adnam R. jun. Leckhampstead,  
Berkshire  
Adnam W. Midgham, Berkshire  
Arndt J. G. and J. C. Moesner,  
Coleman street  
Arden R. Stockport  
Anthony R. Plymouth  
Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumber-  
land street, Fitzroy square  
Bird J. Brompton, Cumberland  
Brook J. Longroyd bridge, Yorkshire  
Barker S. and J. G. Billiter square  
Bacon R. M. and S. Wilkin, Taverham,  
Norfolk  
Berthon P. G. Koffer, and T. Har-  
rison, Cross street, Finsbury sq.  
Bingley W. and T. Taviatock street,  
Covent Garden  
Bromshall R. Shrewsbury  
Bush J. Thatcham, Berkshire  
Bolling and Schvord, High Holborn  
Bradhaw J. and R. Lancaster  
Burnett A. Lisle street  
Bigg G. Holborn bridge  
Butler W. Preicot  
Brookes W. Paternoster row  
Bone H. North Shields  
Blankenhagen T. C. Bishopsgate street  
Bishop R. Tetbury, and J. Ireland,  
Culterton, Gloucestershire  
Beaver J. Redcross street  
Cox W. H. Broad street  
Carter J. Liverpool  
Corthern C. March, Ely  
Curtis E. Chiswick  
Carmichael J. Little Russell street,  
Covent Garden  
Coulter J. Chatham  
Changeur L. L. Kensington  
Dalton J. and J. Newcastle upon  
Tyne  
Davis J. Shrewsbury  
Dickenson R. and J. St. John's street,  
Clerkenwell  
Davenport S. Egham  
Duckworth H. jun. Liverpool  
Drakeley J. and E. Clementson,  
Market Bosworth  
Earle J. Winchester  
Eld T. Haughton, Staffordshire  
Elliott W. Newcastle upon Tyne  
Eccles J. Penkridge, Staffordshire  
Edwards J. Clare street, Clare market  
Emery S. Brewood, Shropshire  
Edwards M. Freshford, Somersetshire  
Fearn J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire

Forman J. jun. Mountfrel  
Foster T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent  
Frost L. jun. Liverpool  
Fotherly T. Gosport  
Fletcher B. Deptford  
Griffenthaite W. King's Lynn  
Goodall W. and J. Turner, Garlick hill  
Hodgkin C. Old City Chambers  
Heward J. Bridlington Quay  
Haycock J. Wells, Norfolk  
Hebert J. and H. Tokenhouse yard  
Hobson J. Manchester  
Howell J. and B. Blackfriars road  
Hewitt and Harman, Nantwich  
Hounson J. Fleet street  
Harris W. St. Ansell  
Hand J. Wormwood street  
Humphreys W. sen. and jun. Old  
Fish street hill  
Higginson J. Finsbury square  
Hartley J. Manchester  
Jackson J. Meddleton, Norfolk  
Knowles F. and J. Sawyer, Sheffield  
Kelley E. Paddington  
King T. Leicester  
King R. Duke's street, Lincoln's inn  
fields  
Kleckhooper G. Islington  
Low A. Berkeley street  
Lovebury M. Weston, Somersetshire  
Lunn C. Tamworth  
Lyne G. and A. Donaldson, Cecil  
street, Strand  
Love J. Huddersfield  
Lee J. Liverpool  
Lobat A. P. Finsbury street  
Munckton U. Currey Rival, Somers-  
etshire  
Mullett F. St. Mary Axe  
Mountford J. Worcester  
Monkhause W. J. Liverpool  
Morand S. Dean street, Finsbury sq.  
Mugridge T. and E. King's Lynn  
Meatyard T. Fontneal Magna, Dor-  
setshire  
McNeillie W. Liverpool  
Martin S. jun. and W. Martin,  
Loughborough  
Midwood J. Huddersfield  
Mackenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Cross  
street, Finsbury square  
Nelson J. East India Chambers  
Nicholl E. Hampstead  
Ogden A. S. Richards, and D. Seldon,  
Liverpool  
Oliver J. Lutterworth  
Parker W. Leeds

Pellowe R. Falmouth  
Pitts E. Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk  
Pfeil and Van Voort, Bishopsgate  
street within  
Price F. and H. Le Souf, Winchester  
street  
Palmer R. Brighton  
Poulgain R. and H. Fowey  
Rofs E. Oxford street  
Roden W. Birmingham  
Rafter T. North Allerton  
Ridley J. Wood street, Cheapside  
Richards R. Shrewsbury  
Reilly J. D. Thavies inn  
Ramsbottom J. and J. Potter, Norwich  
Scott J. Tuxford, Nottinghamshire  
Stevens R. Long lane, Bermuda  
Smith G. Ludgate hill  
Solomon L. M. Birmingham  
Scholefield and Kershaw, Greenwich  
Searle H. Strand  
Slatter T. Ilminster, and W. Slatter,  
West Dowlish, Somersetshire  
Strange T. Hazebury Bryan, Dorseth.  
Seaton J. and J. F. and R. and T.  
Foster, Pontefract  
Stanbrough W. jun. Working  
Small J. Plymouth dock  
Stuart J. Bishopsgate street  
Travers J. Newton, J. T. Rofs, and  
H. Jones, Lower Whitley, Chesh.  
Thompson E. Ferry hill, Durham  
Triva and Richards, Whitcomb,  
Shropshire  
Tabor W. James street, Golden Square  
Tebbutt R. Loughborough  
Tozer J. Alderman's walk, Bishop-  
gate street, and W. C. Brown,  
Stonehouse, Gloucestershire  
Thompson W. Manchester buildings  
Townsend J. Ludgate street  
Tootal J. B. Minorics  
Wilson J. H. Manchester  
Wilks J. Finsbury square  
Worley C. Woodyeates, Dorsetshire  
Wood S. Bumaze, Lancashire  
Wafcoe J. North Allerton  
Wilcox J. Almondsbury, Gloucester-  
shire  
Welchman J. Bradford, Wilts  
Wright T. Aughton, Lancashire  
Wallis J. Leicester  
Wife J. B. Taplow Mills, Bucking-  
hamshire  
Wainwright G. and J. Meatyard,  
Liverpool  
Younger J. Crescent, Minorics.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, between the 20th of September and 21st of October, 1816.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.01	Oct. 21	N.E.	29.12	5	W.	0.40	12	0.89	29.55
Thermometer	70°	28	S.E.	39½°	8	N.E.	20°	20	30½°	56.67
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	40¼	Sept. 20	S.	0	14	S.	30½	6	40¼	14.18

Prevailing wind,—South.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 19.

## Clouds.

Cirrus. 17    Cirro-stratus. 26    Cirro-cumulus. 12    Cumulus. 27    Cumulo stratus. 16    Nimbus. 7

The weather, during the greater part of this period, has been variable, with much rain, and a low and an unsteady barometer. On the 23d, 25th, 26th, and 3d, the rain was very heavy, and continued falling for several hours without intermission. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, there fell a violent shower of hail and rain, accompanied by strong gusts of wind; and it lightened in the south-west, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening: this was succeeded by a considerable reduction of temperature, which continued for about a week; the wind then came round to the south, with an increase both of temperature and pressure; and the weather has become fine and settled.

St. John's Square.



Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for September 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.64—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.30—range, .84 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 58°.3—maximum, 72°—minimum, 41°—range, 31°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .38 of an inch, which was on the 14th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 22°, which was on the 13th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3. inches, number of changes, 12.

Monthly fall of rain, 2.580 inches—rainy days, 25—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	2	4	3	16	1	2	2	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	12	0	17	0	2	0

The copious showers of rain about the middle of the month gave a vernal appearance to the parched grass. The harvest crops in the northern districts are nearly all housed, in most excellent condition, as to quality; but the quantity of oats, wheat, barley, and beans, average less than former years.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE long continuance of a warm, genial, and, in its happy effects, vernal season, has universally changed the appearance of the country, and nearly put an end to all solicitude on the score of winter provision. The quantity of after-grass is not only far beyond ordinary years, but of far better and more nourishing quality, partaking, in considerable degree, of the nature of *spring* grass; whence it is to be hoped, that it will have no tendency to cause the rot in sheep, as has been apprehended; on the contrary, it may be expected to forward cattle of all kinds so materially, that good Christmas dinners may be expected by all those who have money to purchase them. Even the poorest grass-lands have produced an uncommon after-crop, and the quantity and make of rowers upon the best, is highly satisfactory. The finishing cut of *lucerne*, in Kent, so little cultivated elsewhere, and insufficiently there, has been wonderful. Of seeds, the reports are not so favorable. The early sown turnips are improved to the utmost possible degree; those sown in the autumn are equally fortunate, but no great expectations can ever be realized from latter sown roots. Swedes are scarce, and in general the turnip runs too much to top, and the present is not the season for twenty-pounders. The price of hay is necessarily reduced. Turnips and potatoes may be probably estimated at three-quarters of a crop, the latter being made up to the demands by importation. The quality of potatoes indifferent; the latter ones, hard. Fodder will be scarce in the winter, and roots ought to be economized, in contemplation of continued frost, which may leave the improvident cattle-keeper in great straits. Meat must inevitably be dear in the spring, nor can there be so many cattle stalled as usual. By letters from the bishopric of Durham, perhaps the most backward part of England, with respect to the corn-harvest, wheat was abroad, uncut, on the 20th inst. Gleaning has been somewhat too good this year, from the dryness of the grain. Harvest nearly finished throughout Scotland, and plenty of corn, but the oats do not yield to expectation. On the crops generally, calculators have been somewhat too sanguine, as seems to be indicated by the state of the markets, which might have been alarmingly high had the ports closed earlier. Wheat-sowing is finished in the best and forward districts, the clays working like garden-moulds in an admirable style for the drill, which is annually increasing on English experience. They write from all quarters, that the greatest breadth of wheat-seed, and of the finest quality, has, and will be put in this year, that has been known during the preceding twenty. From the state of the lands, the weather, and the happy scarcity of insectile vermin, with which the late drought and the hungry vermin-killers made such havoc, every grain has vegetated; and, as it may turn out, those cultivators, who *hypothetically* over-stock their lands with seed-corn, will have no reason to congratulate themselves on their practice. The wheat came up in seven and ten days, and is of a deep healthy green and very luxuriant. From the high price of corn-food, hogs are very dear and scarce; stores in sufficient plenty. Lean cattle and sheep bear a good price, and ewes for breeding are in particular request in the north. Those who are wise enough to breed good horses, have, and still continue to find, their account in it. Wool bears a good price, although stationary.

tionary. With respect to price, every thing is in favour of the farmer, who will do well not to be misled by those who wish to influence the legislature into measures of artificial enhancement. The country will also find its best interest in leaving the wages of labour to find their fair and natural level: there must yet, necessarily, be much distress during the ensuing winter, the sad result of former and long continued erroneous measures.

Smithfield: Pork 7s. to 8s.—Bacon 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Fat 5s. 10d.—Linseed oil-cake 18l. 18s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 92s.—Barley 38s. to 74s.—Oats 25s. to 46s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 6l. to 8l. 12s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 4s. 6d.—Potatoes 3s. to 10s. per cwt.—Chats 2s. 6d.—Onions 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel.

Coals, in the pool, 41s. to 47s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Oct. 26.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER;

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

### SWEDEN.

**O**N the 4th of Sept. 1817, a liberal Treaty of Commerce was concluded between Sweden and North America, which is to be ratified in eight months.

### RUSSIA.

It is understood that, in exchange for the good offices which Russia has rendered to the Bourbons in France, a Treaty of Alliance, of a very extensive kind, is to be arranged between these powers; and that France is to maintain her weight in the scale of nations by associating to herself the preponderating arm of Russia.

### NETHERLANDS.

The gossip at Aix-la-Chapelle has filled the Newspapers during the month, and occupied the minds of politicians: the only real business that has transpired is the execution of the Treaty, which we give beneath:—

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity!

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle; and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their plenipotentiaries; the ministry of the five courts having assembled in conference, and the French plenipotentiary having made known, that, in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution of the treaty of November 20, 1815, his most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the fifth article of the said treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the ministry of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, (the names of the powers are placed in alphabetical order,) after having, in concert with the said plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined

every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared, that their sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation, and, wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said treaty of November 20, 1815, their majesties named (here follow the names of the ministers), who have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to commissioners named for that purpose by his most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the treaty of November 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the army of occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining one hundred and sixty-



sixty-five millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, by draughts on the houses of Hope and Co. and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the rentes, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to commissioners of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the royal treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the commissioners of the said courts shall deliver to the royal treasury of France, the six obligations (*engagements*), not yet discharged (*acquittés*), which shall remain in their hands of the fifteen obligations (*engagements*), delivered conformably to the second article of the convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th of Nov. 1815. The said commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of 7 millions of rentes, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said convention.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner if possible, in the faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of grace 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the ministers.]

We have found the above treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the sovereigns, with the specification of the different years of their several reigns.]

Orders have been sent from Aix-la-Chapelle, to make the requisite arrangements for the evacuation of France, and for the review by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington; which was to precede the commencement of the march of the Russian and English troops, and some other contingents. The Austrian, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg troops were not intended to be reviewed, and would therefore commence their march without delay. The Congress, it is said, is to close on the 5th or 6th of November.

From Vienna it is stated that the Emperor and the two Empresses of Russia, and the King of Prussia, will be in that capital in the course of December.

The decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden, has

been highly favourable to the latter state. The Grand Duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The following conference, between the Emperor of Russia and General Maison, is reported to have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle.

*The Emperor*—Well, General, the evacuation of France is decided, and your country restored to her independence. I love to persuade myself that, after having shewn such fortitude in her reverses, she will not conduct herself worse under more fortunate circumstances.

*General Maison*—Your Majesty's hopes will not, I am sure, be disappointed.

*The Emperor*—I wish to see France, for two years to come, in order to ascertain how she demeaned herself in the new order of things about to be established. Some persons pretend that the majority of the French desire to return to the regime which existed before the revolution. What do you think?

*The General*—Some persons who have been soured by misfortune, and some others who may be seduced by ambitious ideas, may have tried to extol that system; but the majority are very far from being of that opinion—quite the contrary.

*The Emperor*—I believe it. As to myself, I am a friend to liberal ideas. I feel that nations must be delivered from arbitrary power. I have already done it in my kingdom of Poland—I shall extend the benefit to my other States. In France, what is done is irrevocable; and, if it were necessary, new guarantees must be found against the return of the past. It is particularly necessary to prevent all attempts against national property. However, I have full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the King of France. I am equally persuaded that, if the Prince, his brother, shall one day ascend the throne, he would follow the same march and maintain the constitutional institutions. This is also the opinion of the Duke of Wellington.—I repeat it, that I wish France to be great and strong—this is necessary to the well-understood interests of all powers. I give you my word of honor, General, that I have no other sentiments, and you may believe me, for I am an honest man.

The Emperor Alexander has caused a note to be given in, in which he requires of his august allies, that Napoleon might be conducted from the island of St. Helena to a more healthy place. His majesty, it is said, insists upon the necessity of acting with more moral consideration towards a man whom sovereigns have treated with upon a footing



footing of equality, and who is allied to one of them. According to these same reports, the Emperor of Russia adds, that his humanity and religious principles actuate him to consider it a duty to require, that Napoleon should no longer remain in an island where he must infallibly perish. The result of this demand, which appears to be supported by the Emperor of Austria, is not known.

The opening of the annual assembly of the States General of the kingdom took place Oct. 19. The King of the Netherlands seated himself on the throne, having the Prince of Orange on his right, and Prince Frederick on his left, and delivered the following Speech in the Dutch language:—

High and Mighty Lords,

My house has received in the course of this year new marks of the Divine protection, by the birth of a second son of my beloved eldest son, the Prince of Orange. Upon this occasion the inhabitants of the Netherlands have given unequivocal proofs that they consider this event as another pledge of happiness for their descendants. Let them be persuaded that I and my children will always look upon, as the dearest of our duties, to inspire our successors with that love which we feel for our subjects, and the solicitude which we have for their interests.

I have the satisfaction to be able to communicate to your high mightinesses, at the moment when you are commencing your labours, that Divine Providence has preserved repose in Europe. If, after the happy restoration of peace, the stationing of an army of occupation in France was judged necessary to consolidate the tranquillity re-established there, the resolution of the allied sovereigns, which puts an end to the occupation, and orders this army to be withdrawn, proves that the object proposed has been attained; and affords, in the unanimous confidence of the sovereigns on this point, the best guarantee of a durable peace.

The internal situation of the kingdom gives us fresh reasons for gratitude to the Almighty.

The universities, the athenæums, and the colleges are organised and in activity. Constant attention is paid to the means of rendering these establishments still more brilliant and useful. The local authorities, even individuals, most laudably second the efforts of the government here to prepare and establish primary instruction, then to extend and perfect it. The last year has afforded the surest and most valuable pledges of the revival of the fine arts in the Netherlands. Several branches of industry still feel the influence of events

which has produced such important changes in transactions and interests of all kinds; but agriculture, on the other hand, is in the most favourable situation. Its rich productions contribute, no less than navigation, and the increasing commercial relations with the Indies, to give to commerce that life and activity, of which the evidently increasing prosperity of several large towns, and other interesting parts of the kingdom, is the visible consequence and proof.

The situation of the poor is ameliorated, the natural beneficence of the nation has been directed with the most laudable zeal to its true object. The useful institutions of loan and saving banks extend more and more. The depôts of mendicity are become more numerous. Your high mightinesses will find the project of the laws, which will be laid before you for the budget of the next year. The necessary dispositions for the maintenance of foundling children, and the want of uniform rules, have often caused uncertainties to arise relatively to the place where the indigent has a right, not to be succoured, but to partake in the succour that exists; I have desired that a law, tending to fix this place by precise and just rules, shall also be laid before your high mightinesses.

Some corrections of boundaries have been regulated in concert with the provincial states, and will be laid before your high mightinesses.

#### BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has wisely issued an Ordonnance, directing a revision of the laws in his kingdom relating to agriculture, with a view to their amelioration. This is as it ought to be.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Charlotte continues seriously ill of a dropsy of the chest, at Kew; and the recent bulletins of the physicians lead the public to expect her speedy departure from the stage on which she has played so active and onerous a part for above fifty years.

Mr. Gallatin, ambassador of the United States, has concluded a treaty with the British commissioners, by which all the chief points in negotiation with the United States are satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute, is now accurately fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the United States with the British West Indies. The only unsettled point is that of the abused right of visitation and seizure of seamen found on-board of the ships of either country during



during war. On this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition which had been made by the British commissioners to his government.

The reduction intended to be made in the various military establishments amounts to 31,000 men.

The total number of forged Bank notes discovered by the Bank to have been forged, by *presentation for payment*, or otherwise, from 1st January 1812, to 10th April 1818, was 131,361. In the year 1798, the prosecutions for forgery, or for knowingly uttering forged Bank-of-England notes, were twelve. Since that time they have been gradually increasing, until, in 1817, there were 142 prosecutions.

SPAIN.

During the month, the beloved legitimate has dismissed and banished his chief ministers,—men whose crimes merited the punishment they have met with. Spain appears, indeed, to be in a revolutionary state; and, notwithstanding the atrocities which this legitimate despot has been enabled to commit, by means of English money, there is reason to hope, that the flame of continental liberty may still burst forth in that country which set the first example to Europe of resistance to French encroachment.

By various interesting articles which, within the month, have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, it appears, that the abdication of Charles the IV. took place on the 19th of March, 1808, when that sovereign was under constraint, and in circumstances which led him to entertain fears for his life. On the 21st of March, he issued the following protest:—

"I protest and declare that my decree of the 19th of March, by which I abdicated the crown in favour of my son, was an act extorted from me against my will, to prevent greater evils, and to avoid the effusion of the blood of my beloved vassals. In consequence, it ought to be regarded as null and of no value.—I, the king. Aranjuez, March 21, 1808."

Ferdinand also, by an instrument dated at Bayonne, 6th May, 1808, renounced the crown in favour of his father; and this act was formally published to the Spanish nation on the 10th May.

In a letter from General Monthion to the grand Duke of Berg, dated 23d March, 1808, an account is given of a conversation he had with Charles, in which he stated,—

"That this revolution had been very premeditated; that much money had been

distributed to bring it about; and that the principal personages were his son and M. Caballero, minister of justice; that his Majesty had been violently forced to abdicate the crown to save the life of the queen and his own; as he knew well, if he had not taken this step, they would both have been assassinated that night."

In a letter from Charles to Napoleon, dated 23d March, 1808, he declares,—

"That he had been forced to renounce his crown; that he only renounced it in favour of his son through the force of circumstances, when the crash of arms and the clamour of an insurrectionary guard taught him sufficiently the necessity of choosing between life and death."

In a letter from Charles IV. to Ferdinand, dated the 2nd May 1808, he tells him,—

"I believed myself obliged to remember my rights as a father and king: I caused you to be arrested, and I found among your papers the proof of your crime; but, at the termination of my career, reduced to the grief of seeing my son perish on a scaffold, I allowed myself to give way to my sensibility on seeing the tears of your mother, and I pardoned you, notwithstanding my subjects were agitated by the treacherous machinations of the faction of which you have declared yourself the head. From that moment I lost the tranquillity of my life, and I was compelled to unite the pains caused me by the sufferings of my subjects to the afflictions which I owed to the dissensions of my own family. Against my ministers calumnies were uttered to the Emperor of the French, who, believing that the Spaniards were separating from his alliance, and seeing the minds of men agitated (even in the bosom of my own family), covered, under various pretexts, my dominions with his troops. What, under these circumstances, was your conduct? You introduced disorder into my palace, and instigated the corps of body-guards against my person. Your father was your prisoner. You have dishonoured my grey hairs, and you have stript them of a crown worn with glory by my ancestors, and that I had preserved without a stain.—You have usurped my throne, and you placed yourself at the disposition of the mob of Madrid and the foreign troops which entered at that moment. But, in stripping me of the crown, you have destroyed your own, depriving it of whatever it possessed calculated to render it august and sacred in the eyes of the world."

The origin of all the calamities which happened to Spain is universally attributed to Ferdinand, who first solicited the interference of Bonaparte. Ferdinand, on the 11th of October, 1807, addressed a letter to Bonaparte, in which he tells him,—

"I implore, with the greatest confidence

dence, the paternal protection of your Majesty, in order that you may not only deign to concede to me the honour of giving me for spouse a princess of your family, but also that you may overcome all the difficulties, and dissipate all the obstacles, which may be opposed to this sole object of my desires. This effort of goodness on the part of your imperial Majesty is so much the more necessary for me, that I am unable to do any thing of myself, as it would be interpreted an insult to paternal authority; being, as I am, reduced to the sole option of resisting (which I will do with invincible constancy) my marriage with any other person whatever, without the consent and positive approbation of your Majesty, on whom I place my sole hope of the choice of a spouse for me."

When these intrigues of Ferdinand were discovered, he addressed the following letters to his father and mother:—

My father—I have been guilty against your Majesty: I have failed in what I owed to my father and king; but I am grieved at my conduct, and I promise your Majesty the most humble obedience. I ought to have done nothing without the permission of your Majesty, but I was surprised. I have revealed the guilty to your Majesty, and I entreat you to pardon me, and to permit your royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son, FERDINAND.

*San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.*

My mother—I am very repentant of the great fault which I have committed against my sovereigns and parents—I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost humility, to pardon me; and also for the obstinacy with which I denied the truth last evening. I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost truth of heart, that you would deign to interpose your powerful mediation with my father, in order that he may permit his royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son, FERDINAND.

*San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.*

To restore this legitimate, 250 millions were added to the debt of Great Britain, and 200,000 British lives were sacrificed in the peninsular war!

#### ST. HELENA.

Many other documents have appeared within the month, deeply involving the fame of the Guelph family and the character of the British people. As the whole are, however, preserved in the various publications of *Ridgway*, we forbear to fill our pages with their details. Perhaps the magnanimity of Alexander may render our appeals less necessary; and, moreover, the French people will soon have their own cause in their own hands.

The very important and interesting work of General Gourgaud was published too late in the month for the full notice which it claims in our Critical Proëmium.

#### UNITED STATES.

The American papers state, that Pensacola is to be surrendered to any Spanish agent, duly commissioned by his government to demand its restitution; but St. Mark's, as being more exposed to the Indians, will be given up only to a competent military force.

The acquisition of a port in the Mediterranean appears to be a favourite object in the policy of the United States government. They are said to have offered three millions of dollars to the King of Naples for the cession of Syracuse; but have been refused. They have also made offers for Porto Ferrajo, in the Island of Elba, and for Mahon in that of Minorca.

The American navy contains at present six ships of seventy-four guns eleven frigates, and twenty-two sloops. There are also four seventy-fours on the stocks, besides frigates and smaller vessels.

A letter from Fort Claiborne, in Florida, dated July 23, states, that the inhabitants were in great commotion, in consequence of a massacre of Indian prisoners. Captain BOYLES' company brought in five male Indians, who were taken on or near Perdido river. On their arrival here, they were committed to jail, having been directed to the care of the sheriff, who thought proper to send them to Fort Montgomery, saying, that the civil authority had no concern with them. They had proceeded, however, only two or three miles, when they were all murdered.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

In Chili the republican armies are completing their organization; their first exploit will be the reduction of Talcahuano, held by a small number of royalists; the rainy season prevents at present any large body of troops to be dispatched by land for that service, but possibly the naval forces of Chili may fulfil that object, even before the return of dry weather.

In the Peruvian provinces, things remain nearly in *statu quo*. General Belgrano still occupies Tucuman with three thousand regulars; and it is thought that he will not change his system of harrassing the royalist General Cerna by the Guerillas, until the naval armament



ment in Chili can strike the blow on Lima, when the revolution in this part of America will assume a more important character.

Admiral BRION and Gen. BERMUDEZ have taken the important port of Guiria, and all the enemy's gun-boats and fleecheras, to the number of ten. The Patriots are also occupying all other towns on the coast, preparatory to an attack on the city of Cumana, as far as which point they have now possession. Mr. Irvine, the United States commissioner, had met with a brilliant reception at Angostura, and splendid entertainments had been given to him by the supreme chief, and all the heads of government.

The following documents lead us to suppose that the Republic of Venezuela is at length consolidated, in spite of the crimes and lavish waste of blood perpetrated by the agents of legitimacy. Peru and Mexico alone remain to Spain, of all this vast empire.

*Simon Bolivar, Supreme Chief of the Republic of Venezuela, and Captain-General of the Armies of the same, and of New Granada, &c. &c. &c.*

Inhabitants of New Granada!—The army of Morillo no longer exists; new expeditions came out to reinforce him, these also no longer exist. More than 20,000 Spaniards have deluged the territory of Venezuela with their blood. Numerous battles, glorious to our liberating armies, have proved to Spain that America possesses avengers, as just as her defenders are magnanimous. The whole world, sympathizing with our wrongs, contemplates with pleasure the miracles of freedom

and valour, when opposed to tyranny and force. The Spanish empire has employed its immense resources against handfuls of unarmed, nay, even naked men, but animated by liberty. Heaven, however, has crowned our sacrifices; Heaven has applauded our justice; Heaven, the protector of liberty, has crowned our wishes, and sent us arms with which to defend humanity, innocence, and virtue. Generous and trained foreigners have come to rank themselves under the banners of Venezuela; and can the tyrants continue the struggle, when their resistance has so much decreased in force, and ours has so greatly increased?

Spain herself, borne down by the exterminating dominion of Ferdinand, is verging to her ruin. Swarms of our privateers destroy her trade; her fields are untilled; her treasury exhausted; the national spirit weighed down by imposts, by levies, the Inquisition, and despotism. A most fatal catastrophe, in short, hangs over the Peninsula.

Inhabitants of New Granada!—The day of America is arrived, and no human power can retard the course of nature, guided by the hand of Providence. Unite your efforts with those of your brethren. Venezuela, with me, goes to liberate you, in the same manner as you, some years ago, came on to liberate Venezuela. The vanguard of your army has already covered itself with glory, in some of the provinces of your territory; and this same vanguard, powerfully aided, will soon put an end to the destroyers of New Granada. The sun will not complete the course of his period, without beholding Altars of Freedom in the whole of your territory.

*Head-quarters, Angostura, Aug. 15, 1818.*

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING of officers of parishes in Middlesex lately took place, to consider the necessity of calling for a more accurate assessment of the county rate, and the publication of its receipt and expenditure. After much discussion, during which Mr. Taylor, vestry clerk of St. Andrew's, Holborn, asserted the assessment amounted to 16,000*l.* and the magistrates had called for a new rate, although the treasurer had a balance in hand of 100,000*l.*—a resolution was passed, calling for a regular publication of the receipts and disbursements, and a specification also of such parishes as might be in arrear when the accounts were made up.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to one million, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred. The number of horned cattle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty-four thousand; and, by

the Inspector's return, it appears that the number of horse-hides produced, at Leadenhall-market, amounted to twelve thousand nine hundred.

The Recorder concluded the late Old Bailey sessions, by passing sentence of death on 35—16 for transportation for life—1 for fourteen years—59 for seven years—17 to be confined one year in the House of Correction, and to hard labour—6 for one year's imprisonment, and to be well whipped—16 to six months' imprisonment, and hard labour—8 to six months' confinement, and to be well whipped—11 to three months' imprisonment, and hard labour—5 to three months' imprisonment, and to be well whipped—26 to two months' imprisonment—2 to one month's imprisonment, one to be well whipped—9 to be well whipped and then discharged—in all 176.

Dr. Lawrence Halloran, an ingenious poet

poet and able divine, who had been convicted of the venial offence of forging a frank, in the name of Sir William Garrow, M.P. was sentenced to seven years' transportation!

A true bill was lately found by the Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex, against the Rev. W. F. Platt, P. Renvoize, S. T. Strutwant, J. B. Mavin, S. Witherden, W. Bragg, J. G. Greenwood, and S. Acres the younger, all of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, for a conspiracy to defraud the poor-rate funds of that parish, in passing the accounts of Mr. Mercer.

## MARRIED.

Thomas Young, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Escott, of Ongar-hill, Surrey.

The Rev. George Quilter, M.A. vicar of Canwick, Lincolnshire, to Miss Arabella Maria Julius, of Richmond, Surrey.

F. T. Young, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Wethered, of Great Marlow.

John Lens, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, to Mrs. Nares, widow of John N. esq.

Mr. Lanfear, of Wadden Court, Surrey, to Miss Baring, of Speen.

Edward William Lake, esq. of Bury-street, to Miss Elizabeth Arabella Howard, of Old Burlington-street.

Mr. Carter, of Cheapside, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bragg, of Peckham Rye.

Gerard Callaghan, esq. M.P. for Dundalk, to Miss Louisa Margaretta Clarge, of Teddington-place.

John Bryant, esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, both of Stockwell.

Mr. Edward G. Hill, of Queenhithe, to Miss Rozetta Ford, late of Calcutta.

At St. Pancras, Capt. James Murray, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Smyth.

Mr. W. H. Sinclair, of London, to Miss Anne Holton, of Nayland, Suffolk.

H. W. Mander, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Cookney, of Castle-street, Holborn.

Sir W. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-place.

Mr. G. Cooper, jun. of Old Ford, to Miss Caroline Leave, of Fetherston-buildings.

Thomas Kitchen, esq. of Blandford-street, to Miss Elizabeth Bult, late of Weymouth-street.

J. S. Smith, esq. of St. Helen's-place, to Miss Hodges, of Clapham-common.

Mr. J. T. Cardingley, of Lombard-street, to Miss Ann Vorght, of Westham.

John Bacot, esq. of the grenadier guards, to Miss H. Sawyer, of Petworth.

Paul Malluso, of Gerrard-street, to Mrs. Berkeley, of King-street, Edgware-road.

Mr. James Riley, of Abbey-house, Bermondsey, to Miss Sarah Anna Rich, of Dockhead-place.

Mr. Henry Phillips, of Bermondsey, to Miss Ann Christiana Riley.

Mr. William Sams, of Pall Mall, to Miss Harriet Raymond, of Chester-place, Pimlico.

Robert Langslow, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Sarah Jane Henrietta Thackeray, of Hadley, Middlesex.

Mr. Charles Lewis Harrison, of Brompton Grove cottage, to Miss Grigg, of Follyfort, Yorkshire.

James Hoskins, esq. of Gosport, to Miss Eliza Brownton, of Fleet-street.

Mr. James Knight, of Kent-road, Surrey, to Miss Waspe, of Woodbridge, both of the Society of Friends.

Henry Edward Stables, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Charlotte Frances Stokes, only child of the late Capt. S.

Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, Herts, to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, of Portman-square.

Major Brookes Parlbay, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Amelia Henderson, of Kennington.

## DEATHS.

At Kennington, 88, Mrs. Nash, widow of William N. esq. of Dulwich.

At Westwood, Surrey, 79, L. R. Cousmaker, esq.

At the Percy-hotel, Sir John Edward Turner Dryden, bart. a descendant of the great poet.

At Cheltenham, 54, Cornelius H. Kortwright, esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

In Great Surrey-street, Mrs. Farndon, widow of James F. esq. of Batnorshall, Surrey.

In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, 72, Mr. Robert Cooke, artist and professor of perspective to the queen.

At Hackney, 67, Esther, wife of J. B. Austin, esq. of the General Post-office.—72, Mr. Blackley, bookseller.

At Phillimore-place, Kensington, 75, Tho. Jarvis, esq.

In Philpot-lane, 54, Ann, wife of T. Dornford, esq.

On Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, Mary, wife of R. Byham, esq. of the Ordnance department, Pall Mall.

At Lambeth, 81, John Lovett, esq. of Polhampton-lodge, Hants.

On Turnham-green, 73, Mr. Jas. Savage, formerly of Maiden-lane, Wood-street.

In Pall Mall, the wife of the Chevalier Ruspini.

In Dover-street, Mr. T. Batt.

At Putney, Miss Threlfall, deservedly regretted.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Anne, wife of C. Bankhead, esq. M.D. of Brighton.

In Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall 65, Mr. S. Tomkins.

At Margate, 62, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. John E. of Friday-street.

In St. John's-street, Adelphi, 60, John Brown, esq.

In Gerrard-street, 43, Mr. E. Price.

At



In Grove-lane, Camberwell, *Mrs. John-son*, wife of Charles J. esq.

At Queen's Elm, *Lieut. A. Howorth, R.N.*

In Aldgate-within, 24, *Mr. Henry Higgins*.

At Enfield, 76, *Mrs. A. Cradock*.

In West-square, *Mr. Nathaniel Wale Basnet*.

At Kensington, *the Hon. Mrs. Goulbourn*.

In Hatton-garden, 80, *Jos. Smith, esq.* formerly commander of the E. I. Co.'s ship, *Admiral Hughes*.

In Cumberland-place, *Mary-la-bonne, Miss Wilhelmina Dyne*, of Kelveden, Essex.

At Islington, 73, *Mrs. Ann Sebban*, relict of Daniel S. esq. of the same place.

At Ashted-park, 73, *the Hon. Frances*, wife of Richard Howard, esq. and daughter of Viscount Andover, and sister to Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

On Wandsworth common, 43, *Lucy*, wife of the Rev. G. Marwood, canon of Chichester.

At Blackheath, 74, *Mrs. Wynn*, sister of the late Lord Newborough.

In Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, 61, *J. A. Olicera, esq.* gentleman harbinger to the king.

At Coggleshall, 64, *Wm. Forbes, esq.* of Camberwell.

At Ramsgate, 67, *Mr. R. Jackson*, of the Poultry.

In Upper Baker-street, 24, *Mrs. Mary Turner*.

In the Hampstead-road, *Col. J. Drouly*, late of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards, and governor of Cowes'-castle.

At Dulwich, 70, *Aaron Morgan, esq.* of Savage-gardens.

In Soho-square, *Sarah Sophia Banks*, sister to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. Like her venerable brother, Miss Banks was strongly animated with a zeal for science, and the early study of natural history, of which she had made a valuable collection. But her moral worth, even

more than her talents and knowledge, rendered her the object of esteem and regard to all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her.

At Uffington-house, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, in the 74th year of his age, the *Right Honorable Albemarle Bertie*, Earl of Lindsey, governor of Charlemont, Ireland; a general, colonel of the 89th regiment of foot, and some time colonel of the 81st or Loyal Lincolnshire Volunteers, which he raised at Lincoln in the year 1793. He was ninth Earl of Lindsey. He was born on the 17th of September, 1744; and in May, 1794, married Eliza Maria, the widow of Thomas Scrope, esq. late of Colby, near Lincoln, who died in July, 1806. By her he had no issue. In November, 1809, he married Charlotte Elizabeth Susanna, daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol, and niece to the late Duchess of Ancaster, by whom he has left issue, Albemarle, in the fourth year of his age, the Honourable Montague Bertie, and one daughter. Before his accession to the peerage, he served the borough of Stamford in two Parliaments.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. HOBSON, M.A. rector of Pentridge, is appointed by Lord Le Despencer one of his domestic chaplains.

Rev. T. DAVIS, LL.B. a prebend of Stratford, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. CLUTTON, D.D. to the vicarage of Lydney, with the chapelries of Aylburton, Hewelsfield, and St. Briavel's annexed, Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. FOWELL, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Albemarle.

Rev. H. WOODCOCK, D.D. prebend of Chardstoke.

Rev. C. N. MITCHELL, M.A. to the vicarage of Llangattock Vibon Avell, diocese of Llandaff.

#### WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

\* In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

JOHN PALMER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman's extraordinary elevation in society, by the sole force of his own unassisted genius, is one amongst the many proofs of the field which our constitution affords for the successful employment of the talents of all its members. Whether possessed or not of the advantages of aristocratic birth, or of

hereditary fortune, it has been justly observed, that every individual citizen of this country, however originally obscure in birth, riches, or connexions, may arrive by perseverance and good conduct at its highest honours and distinctions.

Mr. Palmer's family was amongst the trading interests of Bath; and, had Mr. P. applied the same force of mind to his original

original destination of a brewer, which he did in the more enlarged walks to which his genius subsequently called him, he might and must have become a richer man, although he did not rank as one of the benefactors of his country. But his talents did not allow of compression in a limited sphere; and, from an early age, he gave proofs of activity, understanding, and acuteness, which promised future distinction. There are contemporaries of his now living, who remember with admiration his juvenile spirit; and it was, at an immature period, displayed in procuring a patent for the Bath theatre, which had become the property of his father, and which was conducted without this legal and exclusive protection.

Mr. Palmer was deputed to solicit and encourage an application to the legislature for this purpose, and his success procured him not only the reputation of much skill and management, but effected for him an introduction to several distinguished political and theatrical characters, who afterwards became his zealous friends, attracted by the powers of his mind, and the engaging vivacity of his manners. The patent ultimately succeeded to Mr. Palmer, and, during his management, the Bath theatre acquired a reputation scarcely inferior to the metropolitan houses,—to which it was a nidus and nursery of dramatic merit. Lee, Henderson, Edwin, Dimond, Murray, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Brunton, and many others, were brought before the public, and formed their high dramatic reputation, under the auspices of Mr. Palmer.

To elicit theatric talent, and to search for it in situations where it existed unknown and unestimated, was Mr. Palmer's unceasing aim; and, in the pursuit of this, his time and his great mental and bodily powers were unremittingly directed. His extensive journeys for this purpose were generally performed on horseback by relays of horses. In his subsequent investigations personally of all the connexions of the delivery and transmission of letters by the post, he adopted the same mode. The Bath theatre, under his administration, had risen to the highest public estimation; but, with an increasing family, its occupation did not seem sufficient to fill the mind, and satisfy the views, of Mr. P. Conscious of powers adequate to the grasping of higher objects, he determined to attempt and to achieve them.

The valuable correspondence of Bath, Bristol, and London, was formerly entrusted to a mail-cart and driver: a letter was thirty-six hours on the road between these cities and the metropolis, and a much longer time was occupied in returning an answer: the valuable contents of the mail were undefended, and robberies were frequent.—About the year 1780 a

most daring seizure of the Bath and Bristol mails was effected: this occurrence raised the attention of Mr. Palmer to the double advantage of increased expedition and perfect security in the transmission of the mails by coaches. Mr. Palmer admitted to his friends, that the frequent contemplation of the great edifice, the ornament of the vicinity of Bath, Prior Park, which was erected by its distinguished owner, Mr. Allen, out of the immense profits of an improvement in the conveyance of the cross-mails, comparatively trivial to that afterwards effected by Mr. P. stimulated his exertions. Following his example, Mr. Palmer commenced this stupendous undertaking, by the risque of nearly his whole property, which he expended in procuring information, and in personal and distant enquiries into every circumstance connected with the conveyance and regulation of the mails. In this he was thwarted by all the authorities and officers of the General Post-Office; but, by incredible ingenuity and undaunted perseverance, he succeeded in maturing a plan, the undeniable advantages of which, aided by Mr. P.'s old connexions, forced itself into attention, and secured the patronage of the ministers. After a fair experiment on the Bath and Bristol roads, its practicability was manifest, and it was gradually extended to the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Palmer was appointed comptroller-general of the Post-Office, with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum, and a per-centage of two and-a-half on future increase of revenue. At the time this bargain was made, it was esteemed economically just, as Mr. P.'s remuneration was made commensurate with the success of his plan. This was proved by a gradual increase of the revenue from 150,000*l.* per annum, at the time his plan was established, to 1,200,000*l.* its late amount.

Mr. Palmer's anxieties were not terminated by this appointment, as, after his admission to office, he had to encounter renewed opposition and vexatious impediment. To enter into a discussion of the circumstances which led to the suspension of Mr. P. from office in the year 1792, would now be invidious and unnecessary; sufficient is it to say, that a majority of the discerning public were convinced that Mr. Palmer was actuated solely by excessive zeal for the success of the establishment which he had created, and in the conduct of which he was justly impatient of controul. Mr. Palmer uniformly asserted his irresistible claim to the full emoluments of his contract, having fulfilled his undertaking even beyond its original promise, and protested against the inadequate pension which was given him in lieu thereof. He exhibited now the same spirited perseverance in bringing the



the subject of his contract before the House of Commons, as he had evinced in its first creation and establishment. It was brought repeatedly before the legislature, but was resisted successfully by successive administrations. His son, Col. Palmer, after his election as representative in Parliament for Bath, advocated his father's cause with infinite ability, minute information, and the most interesting filial feeling. A great portion of the most independent members of the House of Commons, and a vast majority of the community were the partizans of Mr. P., but the House thought otherwise; and Mr. P. finding further efforts unpromising, compromised his claims for a sum far short of his just right and title. It was in one of these discussions that Mr. Sheridan, one of Mr. Palmer's first supporters, with the fervour of friendship, said, "None but an enthusiast could have imagined, or formed such a plan; none but an enthusiast could have carried it into execution; and he believed no man in this country, or any other, could have been this enthusiast, but—John Palmer."

It has been observed by those inclined to depreciate the merits of Mr. Palmer, that the idea of carrying the mail by coaches instead of carts, was a very trivial and simple invention, and had occurred to many others—such observations emanate from envy, and they were equally applied to the discovery of vaccination by Dr. Jenner. It is not, however, the original conception of an improvement which constitutes the whole merit of a plan, but it is the maturing, extending, and acting on the original idea which constitute the claims of a discoverer.

In what place amongst the great benefactors of this nation shall we place Mr. Palmer? Though we cannot award him a niche near the statues of men of distinguished literary or scientific characters, yet in merit and utility we may place him along with Watt, Boulton, Arkwright, and others, whose ingenuity, spirit, and skill, have increased national riches and happiness.

Mr. Palmer's last achievement was the proposal and erection of the present Theatre, to obviate the complaints that were continually urged against the smallness and inconvenient situation of the old one. Mr. Palmer happily fixed upon the most central situation in the city, where the approaches were easy and convenient; and, aided by his ingenious namesake, Mr. John Palmer, the city architect, and other Bath artisans, he completed the present superstructure; which happily combines elegance and convenience, and is of such appropriate dimensions, as may at once gratify the public eye and ear.

The much-respected remains of this inestimable character were brought from Brighton to Bath, and were deposited in the house of his friend, Mrs. Ricketts, (sister of Lord St. Vincent,) in Argyle-street; and were removed in funeral procession, attended by the mayor, and all the members of the body corporate then in the city of Bath; and followed by his two sons, Col. Palmer and Capt. E. Palmer, R.N. and Mr. Bartlett, his nephew, as chief mourners.

The funeral was conducted as privately as the character and station of the individual, and the place of his interment, would allow; but could all those have been invited, who, from personal friendship, were desirous of attending his obsequies to the grave, a procession would have been formed more numerous, perhaps, than has been before witnessed in the venerable abbey of Bath.

THE LATE JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.  
(Whose death was noticed at page 96, of this volume.)

The following lines, from the pen of Thomas Moore, esq. are to be engraved on the monument about to be erected to the memory of his late friend, that good, amiable, and ingenious man, Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Dublin.

If ever lot was prosperously cast,  
If ever life was like the lengthen'd flow  
Of some sweet music, sweetness to the last,

'Twas his, who, mourn'd by many, sleeps below.

The sunny temper, bright where all is strife,

The simple heart that mocks at worldly wiles,

Light wit, that plays along the calm of life,  
And stirs its languid surface into smiles;

Pure Charity, that comes not in a shower,  
Sudden and loud, oppressing what it feeds;

But, like the dew, with gradual silent power,

Felt in the bloom it leaves along the meads;

The happy grateful spirit, that improves  
And brightens every gift by Fortune given;

That, wander where it will, with those it loves,

Makes every place a home, and home a heaven:

All these were his—Oh! thou who read'st this stone,

When for thyself, thy children, to the sky  
Thou humbly prayest, ask this boon alone,  
That ye like him may live, like him may die.

PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** FIRE broke out at Hexham-Abbey, the seat of T. R. Beamont, esq. M.P. for Northumberland: it originated in the flues, which had been lighted for the first time, for the purpose of trying their effect.

Mr. Robert Collin's late sale at Barmpton, near Darlington, was attended by many distinguished agriculturists and breeders, from almost every county in England, all anxious to procure a branch from his excellent stock of Durham short-horns. The number sold were 61.

*Married.*] Mr. Alexander Doeg, to Miss Brown.—Mr. John Forster, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dennison.—Mr. James Spoor, to Miss Eleanor Cowan.—Mr. Fenwick Lorraine, to Miss Catherine Irwin: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Donkin, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Lindsay, of Alnwick.—Mr. A. Bartley, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Hinde, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Overing, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Dinning, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. Robert Telford, of Durham, to Miss Fenwick, of Castle Eden.—Mr. John Thwaites, to Miss Anne Eskett.—Mr. James Auld, to Miss Mary Sayer.—Mr. G. Hutchinson, to Miss Mary Moody: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss M. A. Punshon, both of South Shields.—Mr. James Wood Ranney, to Miss Isabella Robson, both of Tyne-mouth.—Mr. Barkas Scott, of South Shields, to Miss Mary Forster, of Carlisle.—Mr. Cawood, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. Robert Colling, of Darlington, to Miss Wharrington, of Harlepool.—Mr. Thomas Robson, to Miss Catharine Millar, both of Morpeth.—Mr. Thomas Grieve, to Miss Susannah Dumble, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. T. Robinson, of Stockton, to Miss Tweddle, of Bow.—Mr. Atkinson, of Wooler, to Miss Ellen Simpson, of Tanfield.—Mr. George Pattison, of Ramesley, to Mrs. Dorothy Rutter, of Gosforth.—Mr. Robert Paterson, of Blyth, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Wallsend.—Mr. Joseph Crawhall, of Denton West-house, to Miss Margaret Emerson, of Weardale.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 95, Mr. Isaac Mills.—In Percy-street, 95, Mr. Charles Mills.—55, Mrs. J. Horsley.—53, Mr. Robert Emmerson, late of Darlington.

At Gateshead, Mrs. W. Wood.—69, Mrs. Jane Clerke.—24, Mrs. Anne Bailes.

At Durham, in Crossgate, 78, Mr. John Leighton.—87, Mr. William Hall.—78, Mr. Henry Baker.

At North Shields, 74, Mrs. J. Harrady.—76, Mr. Bailey.—56, Mr. William Burn.—79, Mr. Nicholas Stephenson.—37, Mr.

George Storey.—53, Mrs. Ann Clarke.—35, Mrs. Jane Davison.—63, Mrs. Mary Kingston.—81, Mr. James Dunbar.

At South Shields, Mrs. Ann Fairbairn, deservedly lamented.—Mr. John Robson, much respected.

At Darlington, 48, Mrs. Dorothy Tweddle.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Jefferson.—32, George Crondace, esq. regretted.—50, Mrs. R. Shepherd.

At Bishopwearmouth, 32, Mr. William Parker, deservedly respected.

At Tynemouth, Miss Purvis, of Plaworth-cottage.

At Hexham, 46, Mr. John Lee, suddenly.

At Chester-le-street, 80, Mrs. Mary Tindale.

At Stockton, 62, Mr. Thomas Kingston.—74, Mrs. Martha Brown.—76, Mrs. Lydia Wilson.

At Monkseaton, 56, Capt. W. Davenport, of Newcastle.—At Tuggall-hall, 80, John Robinson, esq.—At Blyth, 29, Mrs. J. Thoburn.—At Benwell, 34, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Clarke, of Sherburn-house.—At Simonburn, Mrs. J. White.—At Okerland, 66, Nicholas Ruddock, esq. respected.—At Willington, 32, Mr. John Johnson.—At Ryhope, Mrs. West, widow of Preston W. esq.—78, Mrs. Goodchild.—At Dunston Bank, Miss Jane Hopper.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. William Strickland Rigg, to Miss Sarah Duntar.—Mr. W. M'Adam, to Miss Margaret Hodgson.—Mr. William Nanson, to Miss Elizabeth Akene.—Mr. Richard Johnston Prince, to Miss Eliz. M'Adam.—Mr. James Sterling, to Miss Elizabeth Walton.—Mr. Francis Allen, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman.—Mr. Simeon Sims, to Miss Mary Macbride.—Mr. Joseph Robinson, to Miss Catherine M'Lean: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Pearson, of Keswick, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Botchergate, Carlisle.—Mr. Jos. Rayson, of Penrith, to Miss Pearson, of Cliburn.—Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Ann Shein, both of Penrith.—Mr. Jos. Morr, to Miss Ann Bell, both of Wigton.—Mr. John Bragg, to Miss Hannah Johnston, both of St. Bees'.—Capt. Sanderson, of Ellenbank, to Miss Lowes, of Wigton.—The Rev. J. Lothian, M.A. to Miss Wallas, both of Sebergham.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Rickergate, 98, Mr. Stephen Dungleonson.—In Caldew-gate, 32, Mrs. Alice Rodford.—64, Mrs. Ann Smith.

At Whitehaven, 56, Mr. John Quale.—67, Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan.

At Workington, 83, Mrs. J. Simpson.—At Appleby, Mrs. W. Raisbeck.



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*Yorkshire—Lancashire.*

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At Penrith, 50, Miss Mapel Todd.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Kegg.

At Kendal, 62, Mr. Alice Best.

At Brampton, Mr. William Scott.—47, Mr. Robert Halliburton.

At Egremont, 66, Mrs. Martha Allen, regretted.

At Bowness, 55, the Rev. John Wilson.

—At Broughton, 78, Mrs. Ann Gardiner.

—At Syke-house, Miss Jackson.—At Newtown, 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Whimes.

**YORKSHIRE.**

A Whig Club has been formed at York : at its late meeting forty new members were added ; and many applications subsequently made for that purpose to the secretary.

A political society has been formed at Hull, under resolutions of very bold and energetic character.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Watson, to Miss Sharp, both of York.—Mr. Henry Wilson, of York, to Miss Mary Musgrave, of Leeds.—Mr. William Wimple, to Miss Foy.—Mr. Falconer, to Miss Arnett.—Mr. T. Wokes, to Miss Siminson : all of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Mawson, to Miss Mary Pawson.—Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Mary Stonehouse.—Mr. George Medd, to Miss Harriet Goodison : all of Leeds.—Mr. Joseph Lowe Crowther, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Dodson :—Mr. Edward Somerset, to Miss Ann Almond :—Mr. Samuel Chapman, to Miss M. Smith : all of Sheffield.—Mr. John Senior, to Miss Helen Rothwell, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Amos Burdit, to Miss Hannah Thewlis.—Mr. H. Simpson, to Miss E. Tyas : all of Huddersfield.—Mr. George Hicks Shores, to Miss Christiana Mason, both of Bradford.—Mr. Richard Brown, of Bradford, to Mrs. Waddington, of Ouley.—Mr. J. Anderton, of Bradford, to Miss Ann Wilkinson, of Horton.—Mr. Thomas Weddell, of Pocklington, to Miss Harriet Ponsonby, of Burnby.—Mr. John Shirt, to Miss Thornton, both of Pocklington.—Mr. Joseph Butter, of Thirsk, to Miss Hannah Brown, of Hustwaite.—Mr. John Clark, of Pocklington, to Miss Burton, of Dalton.—Mr. William Brooks-bank, to Miss Jane Holden, both of Yeadon.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of Bramley, to Miss Lydia Hardisty, of Leeds.—John Armytage, esq. of Kirklees-hall, to Miss Mary Assheton, of Downham-hall.—The Rev. R. Pool, of Kipping, to Miss Oldfield, of Honley.—Mr. Mitchell, to Mrs. Robinson, both of Idle.—Mr. James Parker, of Liversedge-hall, to Miss Cockill, of Littleton.—Mr. Joseph Hepworth, of Park-lodge, to Miss Darians Balme.

*Died.*] At York, 48, Mrs. Lawson, wife of John L., M.D., deservedly regretted.

At Hull, 77, Mr. John Voase.—78, Mr. Joseph Frankish.—48, Mr. George Spencer, jun. suddenly.—90, Mr. Joseph

Wilson.—In Mason-street, 51, Mrs. Letitia Winter.—In Brook-street, 46, Mr. Francis Wilson.—62, Mr. William Coulson, sen. much respected.—21, Mr. Thomas Gell.

At Leeds, 73, Mr. Thomas Coupland.—In Park-row, Samuel Hague, esq.—Mr. William Hudson.—In Duke-street, Mr. John Halliwell.

At Sheffield, 44, Mrs. D. Ibberson.—In Trippet-lane, Mr. Simon Sheldon.—In Eyre-street, Mrs. Mayer, deservedly regretted.

At Pontefract, Mr. Thomas Coupland, suddenly.—Mr. Richardson, suddenly.

At Bradford, Mr. Joseph Middleton, regretted.

At Wakefield, 23, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Johnson.—76, Mr. Matthew Harper.

At Halifax, 57, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, deservedly regretted.

At Scarborough, 76, Mr. Robert Cosins.—74, Mr. Robert Hall, respected.

At Birstall, 26, Miss Arabella Perritt, deservedly lamented.

At Beverley, 52, C. J. Berkeley, M.D.

At Bridlington, 60, Mrs. G. Milner.

At Skipton, 84, George Baynes, esq.

At Hornsea, 67, Mr. George Shaw.—At Pickering, 73, William Marshall, esq. author of many respectable works on agriculture, and generally regretted.—At Wold Newton, 77, Mr. Richard Brown, late of Bridlington.—At Fulford, 86, Capt. James Galbreath.—At Thorne, 36, Miss Mawhood.—At Fishlake, 58, Mr. John Cheetham.—At Upton, 74, Mrs. Ann Tookey.—At Hipswell Lodge, 76, Thomas Hutchinson, esq.

**LANCASHIRE.**

A desirable improvement has been effected by a gentleman of Manchester, by a method of constructing the flues of the boilers of steam-engines, so that the gross part of the smoke is entirely consumed by combustion.

In consequence of the great inconvenience which the merchants of Liverpool experience by the arrival of the mail in London after the foreign mails have been dispatched, a meeting has been held, and a petition forwarded to the postmasters-general to appoint an earlier hour for the departure of the mail, so as to arrive in London previous to the foreign bags being made up.

*Married.*] Mr. Hankinson Parkinson, to Miss W. Atkinson, both of Lancaster.—Mr. William Wood, to Miss Ann Marshall.—Mr. Francis Jackson, to Miss Jones.—Mr. William Longfield, to Miss Mary Arkroyd.—Mr. William Chesshire, to Mary Tatham : all of Manchester.—Mr. W. N. Procter, of Manchester, to Miss E. Whitehead, of Salford.—Mr. Samuel Stringer, of Manchester, to Mrs. Dawson, of Dunham.—Mr. Edward Stephens, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Wroe, of Hollinwood,

Hollinwood.—Mr. John Pearson, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Plymouth-street, Chorlton-row.—Mr. Thomas Bestall, to Miss Harriet Moore.—Mr. John Cooke, to Miss Sarah Gordon.—Mr. Alexander Harris, to Mrs. Robert Barker.—Mr. Thomas Poynton, to Miss F. Crabtree: all of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, in Penny-street, 59, Mr. William Sattathwaite.—40, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mason, esq.

At Manchester, in the Market-place, Mr. Josiah Hoyle, much respected.—Mr. Thomas Brough.—Miss Eliza Chown.—In Bloom-street, 62, Mr. William Birchall.

At Salford, in King-street, 80, Mrs. Brown, deservedly lamented.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Slater.—In Mill-street, 58, Edward Rowland, esq. generally regretted.—In Great Crosshall-street, Mr. Joseph Abbott, suddenly.—On Copperas-hill, 49, Mr. Thomas Hunter, regretted.—In Park-lane, 22, Mr. John Knowles.—31, Mr. Samuel Seal.—Mr. Lewis Jones.—In Renalagh-street, Mr. Charles Wilkins.

At Warrington, Thomas Lyon, esq. an active magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

At Bolton, Jane, wife of John Pilkington, esq.—Mr. John Gordon.

At Blackburn, 56, Mr. Robert Dugdale.

At Prescott, Mr. Henry Webster, suddenly.

At Blackey-brow, Miss Pennington, suddenly.

#### CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester great Michaelmas fair, [the horse-market was numerously attended: several beautiful animals were sold at high prices. The show of fat beasts was small, and the prices were high. There was an unusual quantity of pigs in the market.

The halls were filled with Manchester, Yorkshire, Scotch, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, and several large purchases were effected.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Fish, of Chester, to Miss Frances Maria Mossom, of Eland, county of Kilkenny.—Mr. Clarke, to Miss Mary Turner, both of Runcorn.—Mr. Tomlinson, of Northwich, to Miss Davies, of Lower Tably.

*Died.*] At Chester, 79, Mrs. Dorind.

At Parkgate, 62, Mrs. Hannah Cheney Hart, daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M.D.

At Runcorn, 39, Mr. William Wright.

At Knutsford, Miss Ann Leather.

At Congleton, Miss Ellen Hall, deservedly respected.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] William Dutton, esq. to Miss Catherine Stanton, late of Yeldersley.—Mr. Topley, of Trent Lock, to Miss Gadsby, of Lockington.—Mr. Thomas

Cottle, of Bransom, to Miss Hannah Moore, of Sawley.

*Died.*] At Derby, 56, Mr. Morley, much respected.—22, Miss Milner.—73, Mrs. Francis, deservedly regretted.—30, Mr. John Slum.—Mrs. G. Broomhead, justly lamented.—44, Mr. Samuel Webster.

At Whittington, the Rev. Mr. Bunning.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A dreadful calamity lately occurred at Nottingham, at the canal company's wharf, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in a boat, which was lying in a basin under the arch of the company's warehouse, and the cargo landing; the explosion threw the whole town into consternation, and spread the most extensive devastation throughout the neighbourhood; every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The company's warehouse, with all its contents, was blown into the air, and not a vestige of the building remains. Several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, lead and tiles torn, window-frames blown out, and hundreds of windows demolished. No less than eleven persons were killed, besides two, taken to the hospital, who are not expected to survive. The accident originated by a young man imprudently applying a hot cinder to some loose powder, which lay scattered about. The fire communicated instantly by a sort of train to the cask from whence it had dropped out; it ignited, and five other barrels exploded. The damage is estimated at 30,000*l*.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Ward, to Mrs. Mary Hood.—Mr. Jephson, to Miss Mary Frances Gill.—Mr. W. H. Moore, to Miss Mary Ann Smith: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Hedderly, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Sleight, of Wollaton.—Mr. G. Henstock, to Miss Ann Hickling.—Mr. Vose, to Miss Beardmore: all of Cotgrave.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 33, Mr. William Day.—In Wellington-street, 51, Mrs. F. Halton.

At Newark, 51, Mrs. Ann Winterbottom.—81, Mr. William Chappell.

At Brookhill-hall, Mrs. Coke, widow of D'Ewes Coke, esq.—At Radcliffe, 83, Mrs. Brewster.—At Claypole, 41, Miss Rowbotham, suddenly.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Abraham Soulby, of Skendleby, to Miss Maria Soulby, of West Ashby.—Mr. John Arliss, to Miss Hockney, both of Laceby.—Mr. Moore, of Irnham, to Miss Cooke, of Hawthorpe.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, 23, Miss Jane Davies, daughter of the late Rev.—Davies, rector of Faldingworth.

At Stamford, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of the Rev. J. B. S. late of Greetford.

At Boston, Mrs. Martha Topholme.

At Gainsborough, Mr. C. Carless.

At Grimsby, 65, Mrs. Ruth Farr.



At Spalding, Mrs. Thornton.—36, Mr. Peregrine Briggs.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Davie, of Leicester, to Miss Tibbutt, of Rovington.—Mr. Gamble, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Holmes, of Edwalton.—Mr. John Briggs, of Long Clawson, to Miss Morley, of Chaddisden.—Mr. Hayes, to Miss Ward, both of Medburn.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. G. Webb.—In Southgate-street, Mr. G. Cooper.—Mrs. Roberts, widow of Samuel R. esq.—In High-street, Mr. Woolan.—Mr. John Stevenson, alderman.—In Belgrave-gate, Mrs. Lewis.

At Loughborough, 19, Miss H. Bennett.—80, Mr. Deverell.—Mrs. F. Booth.

At Barrow-on-Soar, 86, Mr. E. Palmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A deputation of members of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 24th ult. a splendid piece of plate: it is a vase, thirteen inches in height and thirty-nine in circumference. On a tablet is the following inscription:—"To Earl Talbot, the Staffordshire General Agricultural Society, fostered by his care, and animated to useful exertion by his example, devote this tribute of their gratitude; anno 1818.

The inhabitants of Lane End and Longton, in the Potteries, had lately a meeting in Lane End, Sir John E. Heathcote in the chair, for the benevolent purpose of adopting such plans as appeared best calculated to arrest the contagious fever which raged there. Several resolutions were passed and a committee formed, and the most active measures are pursuing, in order to render prompt assistance to such poor families as may be visited with the malady.

A late Lichfield Mercury states, that at Wolverhampton the out-pay to the poor is now nearly 100l. per week, one-half of which goes to make up wages; that is, to men with families, who are in full and constant work, but whose wages are from 8s. to 9s. per week; with, perhaps, as many in family as they earn shillings.

*Married.*] Lient. Geddes, of the 21st foot, to Miss Craddock, of Wolverhampton.—At Wolverhampton, Capt. J. Hamilton, of the 42d foot, to Miss H. P. Clemson, of Willenhall.—Mr. J. Wase, of Shelton, to Miss S. Lea, of Cheswardine.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, on Snowhill, Mr. J. Pearson.—Mrs. Molineux, wife of George M. esq. banker.

At Burslem, Mrs. Leigh.

At Lane-end, 24, Mr. Wm. Harvey.

At Brocton, Mr. G. Moore, deservedly regretted.—At the Woodhouses, Whitmore, Mrs. W. Rhodes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new steam-mill, in Birmingham, with all its buildings, except the engine-

house and detached offices, have been destroyed by fire.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Simons, to Miss S. Harrison:—Mr. C. Stockton, of Hill-street, to Miss Eliz. Morland, of King Alfred's-place:—Mr. Wall, to Mrs. Jones:—Mr. Jos. Moseley, to Miss Eliz. Parry: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Jos. Reading, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Harbridge, of Deritend.—Mr. G. F. Muntz, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Pryce, of Dolforwyn-hall.—Mr. J. P. Lesson, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliz. Clarke, late of King's Norton.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Caroline-street, 72, Mrs. Letitia Kimberley.—In Cherry-street, 54, Mr. John White.—In Great Hampton-street, Miss S. Fisher, deservedly esteemed.—In Gough-street, Mr. James Hill.—In Barr-street, 28, Mr. Tho. Saunders.

At Deritend, in Cheapside, 57, Mrs. H. Wilson.

At Atherstone, Mr. James Northall.—At Foxcoat, 84, Mr. George Hill.—At Ashted, Mrs. Sleigh, wife of Capt. S. of the 99th foot, regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

The six united parishes of Shrewsbury have separately adopted resolutions for dissolving the House of Industry, by an application to Parliament for the repeal of the Act for their incorporation. The ostensible cause for this measure is a refusal to proportion the quotas of the united parishes to the number of poor belonging to each.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Whitwell, to Miss Peake, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Thomas, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Nickless, of Bishop's Castle.—Mr. Shakeshaft, to Miss Kate Hampton, both of Wellington.—Mr. T. Baugham, jun. of Bridgnorth, to Miss Jane Griffin, of Coventry.—Mr. Perkins, of Wilderley, to Miss J. Burley, of Shrewsbury.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 84, Mrs. Eliz. Morgan.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Denteth.

At Bridgnorth, 66, Mr. Jos. Hill.

At Much Wenlock, Mrs. J. Cliveley.

At Astley, suddenly, 46, John Lee, esq. of Shrewsbury, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The receipts of the three performances at the late Worcester grand musical festival were 942l.

An explosion of gas lately took place in one of the coal-pits at the Buffery Colliery, near Dudley: eight men were the victims, including the foreman. Five had families. This unfortunate catastrophe might have been prevented, had they used the safety-lamp.

*Married.*] T. Woodyatt, esq. of Worcester, to Miss H. Biddulph, of Ledbury.—Mr. John Reynolds, to Mrs. Weal, both of Kidderminster.—The Rev. M. Bowles, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Ann, daughter

of the late Rev. J. Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.—Mr. Bennett, of of Astley, to Mrs. Thomas, of Worcester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, at an advanced age, Mr. Bate Penn.

At Stourbridge, 20, Miss Eliza Ash.

At the Heath, near Stourbridge, Mr. J. Wilton, deservedly regretted.—At Birdport, 102, Mrs. Clifton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A permanent library, for the purpose of forming a valuable collection of works of high taste and standard character, is just established at Ross, chiefly by the exertions of William Hooper, esq. the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, &c. Above 100 volumes have been contributed by the members, in order that fine works may be purchased at the outset.

*Married.*] At Orleton, Capt. R. Thomas, R.N. to Miss Eliz. Price, of Comberton.

*Died.*] At Leominster, Mrs. Brown.

At Foy, Mr. H. Hutchins, of Earls'-court, Middlesex.—At Alt Bough, 70, Mrs. Bennett.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Bristol Gas-light Company lately launched from their station one of the largest gasometers in the kingdom. It contains nearly 40,000 cubic feet of gas.

An institution is about to be established at Cheltenham, for the purpose of administering relief to real objects of compassion, and to put a stop, as far as possible, to street begging.

At the last meeting of the trustees of Caerleon charity, an order, entered into the minute-book as far back as 1756, was unanimously rescinded, and a strong recommendation to the trustees substituted in its place, to fill up future vacancies in the charity, preferably to all others, with children who are natives of that town, and, next, with the children of the longest residents.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stevens, to Miss Roberts:—Mr. C. G. Thomson, to Mrs. Newby: all of Gloucester.—Mr. R. E. Case, to Miss Mary Howe:—Mr. George Biddle, to Miss Sarah Meredith:—Mr. Wm. Pincott, to Miss Evans, of St. Phillips: all of Bristol.—Mr. A. Harper, of Bristol, to Miss H. M. Griffin, of Chew Stoke.—Mr. Taylor, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Howell, of Mere Vicarage.—John Howell, M.D. of Clifton, to Miss Maria Garden, of Dawlish.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 77, Mrs. Hannah Cambridge, of Acton Turville.—In Northgate-st. Mrs. Potter.—84, Mrs. Freame.

At Bristol, on Kingsdown-parade, Mr. John Parry, sen. respected.—21, Mr. A. F. Gevers.—On Kingsdown, 85, Mr. J. Jones.—On the Quay, Mrs. F. Allen.

At Clifton, 69, Jos. James, esq.

At Tewkesbury, 59, H. Fowke, esq. town-clerk and deputy-recorder of that borough.—Mr. Richard Newman,

At Ledbury, 21, Miss Ann Skipp, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At St. Arvan's-grange, Mrs. Robert Purchas.—At Leonard Stanley, 84, Mr. John Baker, generally respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The late Henry Fludyer, esq. of Wallingford, has given by his will 1000l. sterling, for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; also the dividends of 1000l. 3 per cent. consols to be divided annually, at Christmas, among thirty poor and aged persons of Wallingford, to be selected by the aldermen; and the dividends of 700l. stock to be divided, at the same time, by the rector and four principal inhabitants of Longworth, Berks, among twenty poor old persons of that parish.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Hunt, to Miss Cath. Faulkner:—Mr. John Bennett, to Miss Eliz. Miller:—Mr. W. Bull, to Miss Eliz. Parker:—Mr. Richard Clark, to Miss H. West: all of Oxford.—Mr. C. Talmage, of Oxford, to Miss Basley, of Horspath.—Mr. J. Dickeson, of Oxford, to Miss Anne Godding, of Cirencester.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Ann Long, both of Yarnton.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 75, Mr. Boulter, of St. Ebbe's.—Mr. Goodyear.—In New Inn-lane, 33, Mr. R. B. Herbert.

At Banbury, Miss Rebecca Jarvis.

At Adderbury, Lient. Wm. Davis, R.N.

At Wheatley, 76, John Bush, esq.

At Holton, 46, Mrs. Eliz. Malony.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Brooks, to Miss Cubbey, both of Great Marlow.—Mr. Gent, of Winsley, to Miss A. Wilson, of Alderbury.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, of Wantage, to Miss Eliza Fulcher, of Bishops-gate-street, London.

*Died.*] At Great Marlow, Miss J. Rolls.

At Windsor, Mrs. Sarney, widow of Jos. S. esq.

At Sutton Courtnay, 63, F. Elderfield, esq.—At Sonning, 27, Mrs. Micklem, wife of Robert M. esq. deservedly esteemed.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Graves, to Miss M. Lightfoot:—Mr. S. Wills, to Miss Sarah Tossell: all of Bedford.—Mr. T. Banks, to Miss A. Sapwell, of Dunstable.

*Died.*] At Hoddesdon, Mrs. S. Hillock, widow of Gilbert Douglas H. esq.

At Bedford, Mr. P. Cook.

At Leighton Buzzard, 67, D. Willis, esq.

At Upper Caldecott, 89, Mrs. Amy Beaumont.—At Stanwick, 23, Miss Susan Mary Proby.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. W. Pierce, to Miss Mary Freeman, both of Northampton.—Wm. Walcot, esq. to Miss Cooke, both of Peterborough.—The Rev. Thomas Green, vicar of Badby with Newnham, to Miss Eliz. A. Peters, of Brasted-place.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 48, Mr. Robt. Shape, deservedly respected.



At Peterborough, Mrs. Jas. Searle.  
At Wellingborough, 31, Mr. T. Broughton; and 35, Miss Broughton, his sister.  
At Sulgrave, 63, Mr. T. Bentley.—At Winwick, 67, Mr. G. Jackson.—At Wollaston, Mrs. W. Rose.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

An attempt was lately made at Cambridge, by individuals in the Rutland interest, to admit forty-nine non-resident persons to the freedom of the Corporation; but, after several meetings of the Corporation and of the inhabitants, the obnoxious proposition was relinquished.

The Huntingdon Gazette, having copied the examination of Mr. Wells, respecting the grammar-school in that town, says, "It is our intention to pursue this subject further, as we are promised, from a respectable quarter, a series of between twenty and thirty letters, each separately to contain an exposure of the abuses of one charity belonging to the town of Huntingdon."

The Attorney-General has declared Hans Francis Hastings to be now Earl of Huntingdon. He claimed the earldom by virtue of the patent, being the lineal descendant of Sir Edward Hastings, fourth son of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon—all the intermediate male branches of the family being extinct.

*Married.*] T. F. Green, esq. of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Manstarke, of Pulham.—J. V. Stewart, esq. of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss C. Gibson, of Tipner.—The Rev. P. Durham, minor canon, to Miss A. Golborne, both of Ely.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, on Jesus-terrace, 76, Mrs. Eliz. Herbert, deservedly lamented.—22, Mr. W. Richmond Ventris.

At March, Mrs. Toon.—73, Mrs. Bal-  
ding.

At the Burystead, near Sutton, 70, Jos. Maytin, esq. the junior of three brothers; all of whom, until this event, were living in the above village, and enjoying a property little short of 100,000*l.* each, gradually and silently acquired in the pursuits of agriculture.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament next session, for leave to bring in a bill for widening and deepening the Norwich river, so as to render it navigable by vessels of burthen from Norwich to the sea.

*Married.*] Mr. John Pegg, to Miss Eliz. Riseborough:—Mr. James Gooch, to Miss Sarah Carlton:—Mr. W. Snowling, to Miss Frances Gostling:—Mr. Green, to Miss Rebecca Richardson: all of Norwich.—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Martha Clarke, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Eliz. Whincop:—Mr. Stoakley, to Miss Rix: all of Lynn.—Mr. James Bond, of Thetford, to Miss Roper, of Mildenhall.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Murrell.—71, Mr. J. Wright, one of the Society of Friends.—84, Mr. W. Sabberton.—Mr. J. Mendham, of Wells.—Mr. Noler.

At Yarmouth, 39, Mr. B. Symonds.—51, Mrs. E. Reeves.—38, Mr. J. Lovewell.

At Swaffham, 75, Mrs. Vernon, widow of Wm. H. V. esq. barrister.

At Wymondham, Miss M. Watson.—At Wood Norton, 58, Wm. Norris, esq.

SUFFOLK.

A handsome bridge is about to be thrown over the river between Woodbridge and Sutton.

*Married*] Mr. Allen, of London, to Miss Judith Harrison, of Bury.—Mr. John Cummings, to Miss Lockwood, of Bury.—Mr. I. Durrant, of Woodbridge, to Miss Knight, of Debenham.—Mr. S. Hall, jun. of Ballingdon, to Miss Jane Buxton, of Sudbury.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Houghton.—25, Miss Sarah Weyman.

At Bungay, Miss Gamble, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

At Stowmarket, 24, Miss S. Barnard, of Bildeston.—At Palgrave, 105, Mrs. Woolsey.—At Bardwell, Mrs. Lydia Wright, much respected.—At Norton, 80, Peter Chambers, esq. one of the capital burgesses of Bury, deservedly respected.

ESSEX.

A respectable meeting of the occupiers of lands was lately held at Romford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a navigable canal from the river Thames, by Dagenham and Romford to Collier-Row Bridge; and to devise the means of carrying the same into effect. Resolutions were entered into to accomplish the undertaking. It is to be thirty-six feet wide at the water-surface, twenty-one feet wide at the bottom, and five feet deep; and to be navigated by barges of from forty to sixty tons burthen.—This project, of the greatest advantage to the county of Essex, has received strong patronage, and a numerous body of highly distinguished persons have become subscribers.

*Married.*] Robt. Evans, of Chelmsford, to Mary Heald, of Springfield, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. W. Mattacks, of Colchester, to Miss Ann Postford, of Layer-de-la-Hay.—Mr. R. Franklin, of Laytonstone, to Miss Collings, of Roydon.—John Bays, esq. of Fingreth-hall, to Miss Cozens, of Margate.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Miss S. Abbott.

At Romford, 72, Mr. James Andrews, nearly fifty years a respectable medical practitioner in that town.

At Braintree, 55, Mr. J. Medcalf.—At Hornchurch, 53, Mr. Wm. Miles.—At Roxwell, Mr. Daniel Gibbon, deservedly regretted.

regretted.—At Ashdon, the Rev. John North, A.M. rector.

KENT.

By the return on the books of the Harbour Company at Margate, it appears that 30,000 persons have paid the pier duties this season.

The number of passengers arriving from France average two hundred per day; the departures about one-third.

*Married.*] Mr. Tho. Neame, of Canterbury, to Miss S. Shrubsole, of Faversham.—Mr. Jas. Love, of Canterbury, to Miss Miller, of Sturry.—Mr. John Parsley, of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Egglestone, of Faversham.—Mr. John Nutt, of Canterbury, to Miss Fowler, of Elham.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Lydia Fennis, both of Dover.—Mr. John Warren, of Faversham, to Miss Butler, of Lenham.—Mr. Richard Winch, jun. of Faversham, to Miss Eliz. Ballard, of Rochester.—Mr. Waghorn, of Chatham, to Miss Harriet Buck, of Rochester.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Capt. Alexander Mackintosh, of the 48th regt.

At Margate, 95, Mrs. Marg. Horne.—In Prospect-place, Mrs. Grant.—Mrs. Brown, deservedly respected for her benevolence.

At Chatham, in the New Road, Mr. W. Mannerings, sen.—Mrs. Morris.

At Rochester, 27, Mr. John Patten, deservedly esteemed.—79, Mr. B. Chilley.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Johnston, of London, suddenly.—53, Mrs. R. Rowe.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bonny.—72, Mr. Tyrrell.—Mrs. Hills.

At West Malling, Mrs. Dupree.—At Staplehurst, 89, Mrs. Christmas.—At Harbledown, 54, Mr. T. Young.

SUSSEX.

Brighton is unusually crowded. Every good house is occupied, and many families are waiting for the chance of departures.

A boat, with six men from the Camilla revenue cutter, stationed off Hastings, endeavouring to return to the vessel, was lately lost in a dreadful sea, and four perished: another would have perished but for the generous and humane conduct of a smuggler, who witnessed the catastrophe.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Grey, to Miss Pekkett, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Brighton, on the Marine Parade, Mrs. Hurst, widow of Capt. H. of Bath, deservedly lamented.

At Lewes, 63, Sarah, widow of Mr. R. King, of the firm of the Lewes Old Bank.

At Iford, 62, Richard Hurley, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. John Bell, millwright and engineer, of Romsey, has lately invented a sealing-ladder, to be used in cases of fire. It works on wheels, so as to accompany any fire-engine; will lie to any angle; extend

to any height; and has rails, so that any person can descend by it with safety.

*Married.*] Mr. Jewell, of Winchester, to Miss Fish, of Romsey.—Jos. Carter, esq. of Bury, to Miss C. Cousens, of Prinstead-lodge.—Mr. Jas. Wignall, to Miss Bella Wildey, of Andover.—Mr. Rich. King, to Miss Jones, both of Lymington.—Mr. C. H. Paffard, of Kingston, to Miss M. A. Lowe, of Ryde.—Mr. W. Trodd, to Miss M. Ploughman, both of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Winchester, C. Blissett, esq.—Mr. Leggatt.—Mrs. Winder.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Parke, wife of Capt. Edward P. of the Marines.

At Portsea, Mrs. M'Leod, wife of Lieut. Alex. M'L. R.N.—77, Mr. Pafoot.

At Havant, 66, Mr. John Ford.—55, Mr. Tho. Tuckey.

At Gosport, 89, Mrs. Harris, of Cold Harbour.—At Elliott-place, 48, Elizabeth, wife of James Kane, esq.

At Andover, 68, Mr. Stratton, suddenly.

At Lymington, 58, Mr. Wm. Tarver.

At Hinton, 56, Mr. Jas. Gates.

WILTSHIRE.

At Weyhill fair last year, there were about 160,000 sheep penned, ewes fetching 28s. to 31s.; lambs, 25s. to 30s. This year there were about 100,000 penned, ewes 30s. to 44s; lambs, 22s. to 36s. Last year there were about 3,700 pockets of hops on the hill; this year about 9,646. Farnhams last year fetched from 24l. to 30l.; country samples 20l. to 26l.; and Kent, Sussex, and Essex, 18l. to 25l. Farnhams this year sold at from 9l. to 13l.; country hops, generally, from 9l. to 10l.; and some from 7l. to 8l. 8s. Last year, the best cheese was sold at from 50s. to 56s. per cwt., and this year it fetched from 100s. to 112s.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Edey, jun. of Bradford, to Mrs. Harriet Yate, of Worcester.—Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Trimmer, both of Devizes.—Mr. J. Ellen, of Devizes, to Miss Kezia Mersham, of Long-parish.—Mr. John Noys, jun. to Miss E. Beak, both of Chippenham.

*Died.*] At Devizes, the Rev. R. Sloper.

At Warminster, Mrs. Brodribb.

At Ashley, Miss Elizabeth Rogers.—At Edington, Miss Wollen, of Bridgewater.—At Oaksey, 79, Mr. Fozard, of Pimlico.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Nine victuallers of Bath were lately fined for deficient measures, and five shopkeepers for deficient weights. A baker, in Walcot, was fined for 160 ounces deficient in weight on one batch of bread.

It is in contemplation to alter the course of the Parratt, near Bridgewater, and to make a navigable canal from Combwich Reach, through Cannington, Chilton Trinity, Dursleigh, and Wembdon, to Bridgewater; from whence a cut is to be made to North Petherton and Lyng.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Fortt, to Miss M. Fisk:—



Fisk:—Mr. J. Evill, jun. to Miss J. Gye: all of Bath.—G. O. Vigano, esq. of Milan, to Miss Jane Smith, of the Priory, Priorpark, Bath.—Mr. Williams, of Kensington-place, Bath, to Miss Eliz. Munday, of Whitefriars, London.—Norman Uniacke, esq. of Mount Uniacke, Ireland, to Miss Eleanor Lax, of Wells.—Mr. Jones, of Frome, to Miss Blackwell, of Devizes.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Westgate-street, Miss Jane Ewens.—In Lansdown-road, 24, Miss Kennelly, deservedly esteemed.—At an advanced age, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Dr. Aleyne Walter.

At Frome, Mr. Joyce, of Keyford.

At Bridgewater, 99, Mrs. Dingley.

At Broughton, Mr. Isaac Dark, much respected.—At Buckland, Eleanor, wife of Tho. Balne, esq.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Cummings, to Miss H. Bullen, of Weymouth.—Mr. Nott, of Bere Regis, to Mrs. Catherine Lillington, of Stockley.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, P. Coales, esq. of Bath.

At Sherborne, 64, Mr. Wm. White.

At Wimborne-minster, 81, Mr. W. May.

At Milbourne-port, Mr. Wm. King.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The town of Tavistock has lately shewn a laudable example as to the parochial system, by having published regularly its monthly expenditure.

*Married.*] Mr. Robert Hoskins, of Alplington-street, St. Thomas, to Miss Ann Westcott, of Todburn, St. Mary.—Mr. Puckey, of the Dock-yard, to Miss Cudlip, of Plymouth.—Lieut. Steerins, R.N. to Miss Walters, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. W. C. Hatherly, of Bideford, to Miss Mary Hatherly, of Shibbeartown.—The Rev. G. T. Chamberlain, vicar of Kenton, to Miss H. Woodforde, of Castle Cary.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. W. Petheridge.—Mrs. Mary Bast, deservedly lamented.—84, Mrs. A. Avis.—73, Mr. G. Walker.

At Plymouth-dock, in St. Aubyn-street, Mrs. Spearman, wife of Thos. R. S. esq.—69, Mr. James Brown.

At Teignmouth, H. L. Templar, esq. a justice of the peace for the county.

At Barnstaple, 51, Mr. John Hamblyn.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Luscombe.—Miss Charlotte Drew, of Payhembury.

At Ide, 99, Mr. Robt. Salter.—At Perridge, 61, Joshua Williams, esq. a partner in the General Bank of Exeter.—At Kentsheer, 33, John Turner, esq.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Capt. P. B. Harris, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Grace Thomas, of Berepha.—The Rev. C. Paynter, to Miss Fanny Peter, of St. Columb.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mr. John Symons, of the Bar.—Wm. Thompson, esq. formerly commander of the Snake packet.

At Fowey, Mr. Wm. Crant, of Plymouth.

At Launceston, Mrs. Dymond.

At Truro, Mrs. Mary Daw.

At East Looe, 73, Mr. Rich. Maynard.

At West Looe, 73, Mrs. J. Maynard.

At Helstone, 83, Mr. W. Pollard.—20, Mr. S. Hendy.

## WALES.

A line is now marking out, for the laying of an iron railway, to communicate between the Glamorganshire hills and the Bristol channel, for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of coals, with which those hills abound, and to receive which a depôt is to be formed near Ewenny-bridge.

At the late Carnarvon assizes, a man of the name of Jones was tried for uttering forged bank-notes; but, as the bank inspector declined to explain his reasons for considering them as forgeries, the jury declined to find him guilty. On the day following he was tried again for having the said notes in his possession, and for the same reasons again acquitted. The presiding judge, on this last verdict being delivered, is said to have applied to the conscientious and discriminating jury the following observations:—“Prisoner,—you have been tried for a very great offence; but the jury, both yesterday and today, thought proper to bring in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Such a verdict, after such a mass of evidence, must be extremely prejudicial to the public interest; and, for my own part, I cannot conceive how they can answer it to their consciences. That you are guilty is as clear as two and two make four. However, if your conduct in future be honest, it may be considered a fortunate circumstance; but, should you ever appear again at that bar, I hope you will never meet again with a jury so unjust!”—We copy from a newspaper report; and, for the honour of the bench, we hope the report is incorrect; but, on the other hand, if correct, the affair merits the most solemn enquiry,—for a Judge ought not to be allowed so to calumniate a Jury with impunity.

*Married.*] Wm. Dutton, esq. of Brynmadin, Holywell, to Miss C. Stanton, of Thelwall.—The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Pontarvrane, Breconshire, to Miss M. Morgan, of Watford, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. John Jones, vicar of Llangunnor, to Mrs. Woods, of Carmarthen.—Hugh Price, esq. of Castle Madoc, Breconshire, to Miss Brodie, of Cold Overton.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 75, Mrs. Israel Morgan.—80, Capt. Wm. Loveless.—Mrs. Phillips, of Castle-Bayley-street.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. David Phillips, deservedly respected.

At Carmarthen, 96, Mrs. Anne Davies, justly regretted.

At Downing, Flintshire, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Thomas, esq.

## SCOTLAND.

## SCOTLAND.

Chantry, the sculptor, has been at Edinburgh for some time, superintending the erection of his statues of the late Lord President Blair and the Lord Melville.

*Married.*] Williard Lambard, esq. to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, bart. of Posse.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, 19, the Hon. Mrs. Noel, second daughter of the Hon. Sir George Gray, bart.

At Raebills, Lady Ann Hope Johnstone.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] W. B. Fowler, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Louisa Bingham, of Bingham-castle. — Charles Newcomen, esq. of Clanahard, county of Longford, to the Hon. Katharine Newcomen.—Sir John Boyd, bart. to Miss Harriet Boyd, of Bally-castle, county of Antrim.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Rutland-street, the Earl of Wicklow: he is succeeded by his son Lord Clonmore.—Esther Jane, wife of the Rev. John Levison Hamilton.

At Cork, in the prime of life, John Bernard Trotter, esq. formerly private secretary to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox: a very worthy and ingenious man, whose memoirs of Mr. Fox are most honourable to his head and heart, while they constitute an authentic record of history and biography.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 65, the *Chevalier Millin*, long known and respected as the editor of the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, and celebrated as the author of many learned works on archæology and French antiquities. In this line he was one of the illustrious men of the Revolution; and, since the forced restoration of the Bourbons, he lived in comparative retirement.

At Cairo, Signor Belzoni, an Italian antiquary, who, by his recent discoveries among the ruins of Egyptian grandeur, has

enriched the British Museum with several valuable relics. The name of this gentleman is favourably known to every man of taste and science in Europe. He had been for some years incessantly and indefatigably employed in Egypt, in connexion with Mr. Salt, the enlightened British consul, in tracing the monuments of antiquity, in which his efforts have been attended with the most brilliant success. He had laid open the front of the great sphynx, and made many interesting and surprising discoveries. With a sagacity and perseverance seldom equalled, he opened the great temple at Ipsambul, which was covered with sand to the depth of fifty-feet. At Thebes he made many surprising discoveries, and thence brought away the magnificent head of the statue of Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum. His surprising discoveries of the Egyptian catacombs, in one of which he discovered an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, sounding like a bell, and transparent as glass, and ornamented with hieroglyphics and figures in intaglio. The most extraordinary, however, of M. Belzoni's labours, and that which most displays his sagacity and firmness, and the enthusiasm of his character, is the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes' pyramid. Herodotus was informed that this pyramid had no subterraneous chambers, and his information, being found in latter ages to be generally correct, may be supposed to have operated in preventing that curiosity which prompted the opening of the great pyramid of Cheops. M. Belzoni, however, perceived certain indications of sufficient weight to induce him to make the attempt, the account of which we have given in his own words, under the head *Varieties*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*In consequence of the gross fraud attempted to be practised on the nation, in the inefficient Act for Enquiring into Abuses of Charitable Institutions, and in the nomination of the Committee of Enquiry, we propose in future to devote some of our pages to an exposure of such abuses, provided the communications are properly authenticated, and are made in temperate language. In this invitation to our correspondents we purpose at once to perform a public duty, and to defeat a bare-faced artifice of corruption; but we will by no means administer food to the appetite of calumny, and therefore will not no ex-parte statements, which are not authenticated by the name of at least one writer. We expect of course the same evidence of veracity which is obtained by a Committee of Parliament; and our pages will as usual be open to the answer of parties who may feel themselves implicated. Such an application of its powers will be the best use of a free press; and, if honest juries duly protect such use of it, the artifices of corruption must be nugatory.—An intelligent and very independent correspondent addresses us on this subject in the following terms, "The information you wish for will not, I fear, be obtained; for people will not come forward to give the necessary information, except they are compelled. I have noticed some abuses in this letter, but I cannot be more explicit, without implicating and exposing the most vindictive and powerful man in the whole county, with whom, at present, I am upon terms of civility. It would, therefore, be madness in me to involve myself to no purpose, for we may rest assured, that nothing will be done by the present ministers."*

*Mr. W. Faux will perceive that his letter has been anticipated. Communications on the state of the Poor are always acceptable.*

*We thank Amicus for his reference to the Advertisements of certain unworthy scions of our stock; and inform him, that such arts are only necessary when legitimate means of success have failed. We consider our readers and our old friends as our best advertizers, and as the most certain means of adding to our periodical increasing circulation.*

ERRATA in the last Number.—Page 254, col. 2, line 3, from bottom, for "extortions which," read "extortions of which;" p. 267, col. 1, line 14, for "new" read "next;" and line 23, for "impotent" read "impotent."